

TEXTILE BULLETIN



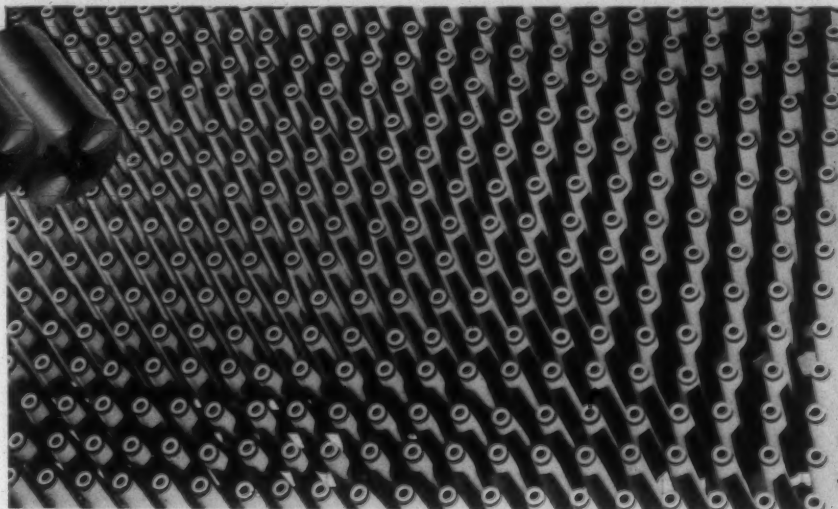
VOL. 62

MARCH 1, 1942

NO. 1



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THE INITIATIVE



Ten years ago SONOCO started an expansion of their production facilities—with the idea that ample and more efficient equipment would help to lower cost... and, if the demand increased they would be prepared—

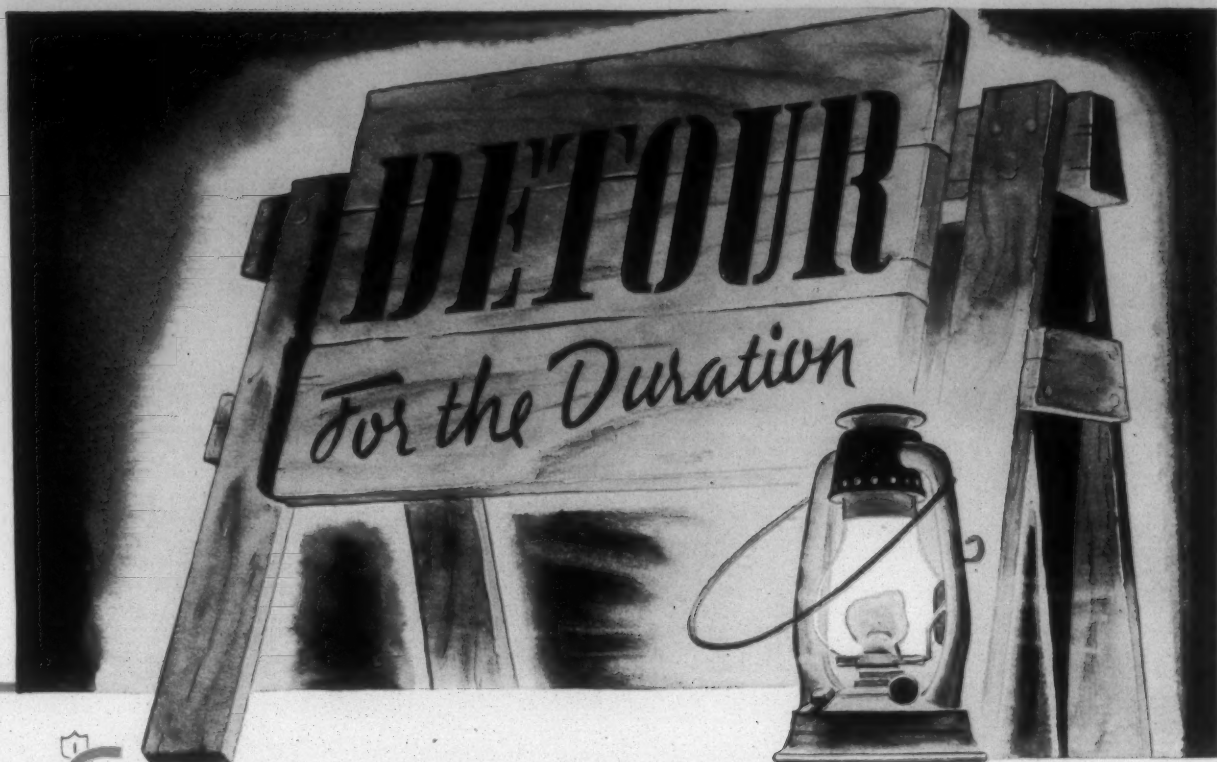
The demand has increased—doubled and redoubled far beyond original expectations, but—

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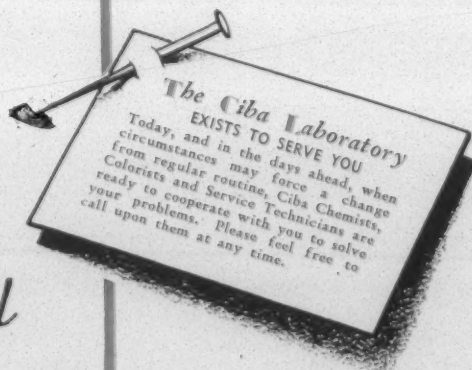
Chin up. Today nobody can quit.
The work must be done. If not in
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To help you find "your way" to your
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of work to do—*



*and
then—*

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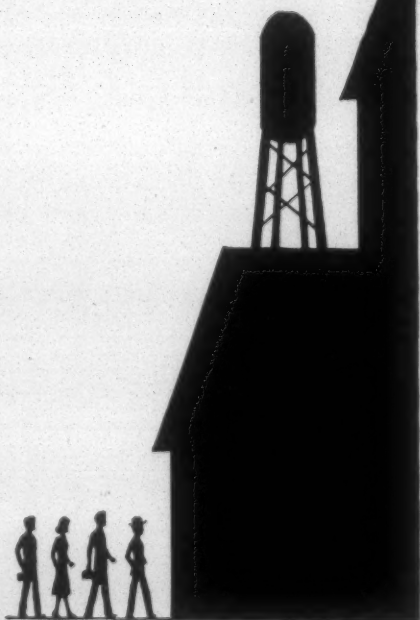


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The Gate City Life Insurance Company providing this plan is a home company with thirty-five years' experience behind it. It specializes in the protection of industrial workers. From the experience gained in servicing our 206,925 North Carolina policyholders, this company is especially fitted to understand and satisfy the needs of your working people.

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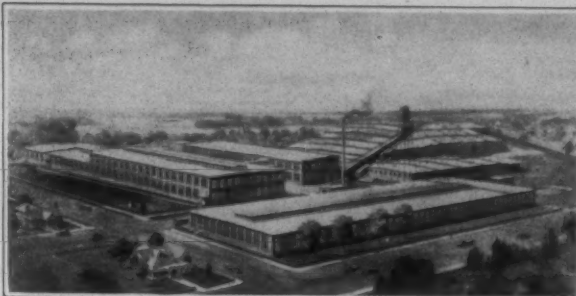
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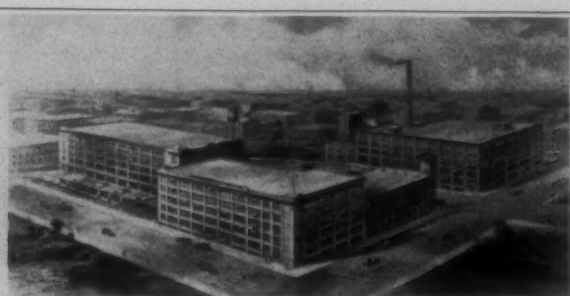
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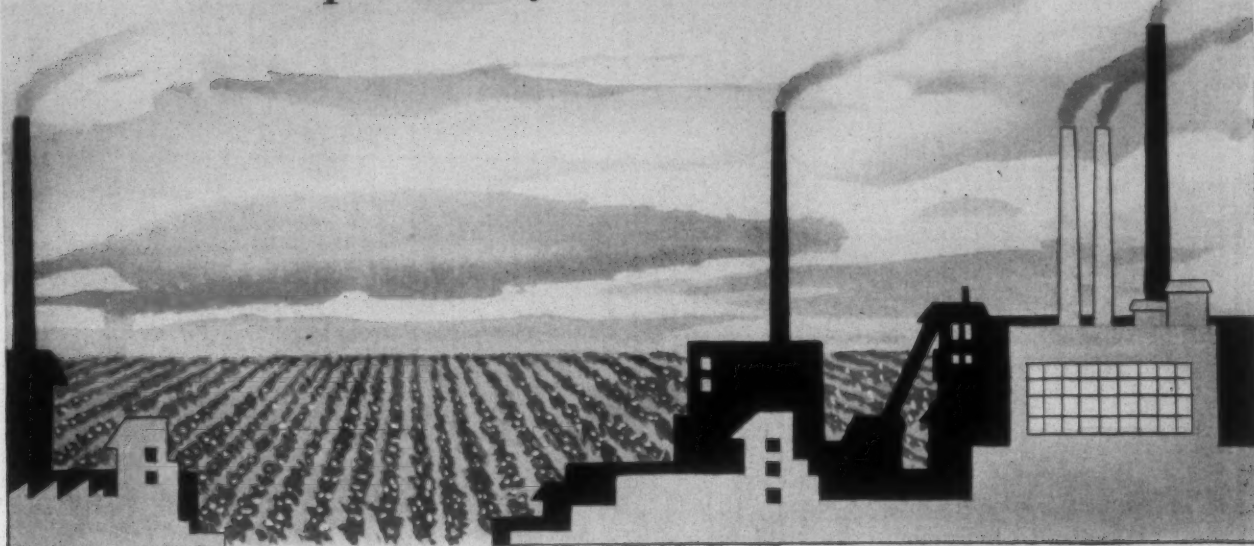
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*"There was nothing to begin with
but proximity to the cotton fields"*



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to

ALL EMPLOYERS

★ From the United States Treasury Department ★

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An important part of the billions required to produce the planes, tanks, ships, and guns our Army and Navy need must come from the sale of Defense Bonds. Only by regular, week by week, pay-day by pay-day investment of the American people can this be done.

This is the American way to win. This is the way to preserve our democratic way of life.

Facing these facts, your Government needs, urgently, your cooperation with your employees in *immediately* enrolling them in a

PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

The Pay-Roll Savings Plan is simple and efficient. It provides, simply, for regular purchases by your employees of United States Defense Bonds through systematic—yet voluntary—pay-roll allotments. All you do is hold the total funds collected from these pay-roll allotments in a separate account and deliver a Defense Bond to the employee each time his allotments accumulate to an amount sufficient to purchase a Bond.

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To get full facts, send the coupon below—today! Or write, Treasury Department, Section B, 709 Twelfth St., NW., Washington, D. C.

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- 1 It provides immediate cash now to produce the finest, deadliest fighting equipment an Army and Navy ever needed to win.
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- 5 It builds a reserve buying power for the post-war purchase of civilian goods to keep our factories running after the war.
- 6 It helps your employees provide for their future.

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MAKE EVERY PAY-DAY... BOND DAY!
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GPO 16-25943-1 Form No. DSS-BP-2



TEXTILE BULLETIN, March 1, 1942

Spartan Mills




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ARKANSAS PRODUCTS

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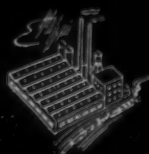
No Compromise with Quality!

ALERT to the difficulties that the textile industry faces in the year ahead, we are ready to help you to master them through experience gained in over thirty-five years of continuous and satisfactory service. This organization possesses the ability to cope with the present emergency.

Our research technicians will blend their skill, experience and equipment in a common effort toward solving those problems created by unusual conditions.

The entire Arkansas organization - in field, plant and laboratory - will be devoted to maintaining the high standard of Arkansas products.

NOW MORE THAN EVER WE ARE DETERMINED TO
OFFER YOU ONLY THE VERY BEST THAT INDUSTRY,
RESOURCEFULNESS AND RESEARCH CAN PRODUCE.



ARKANSAS CO. INC.

NEWARK

ESTABLISHED 1903

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Guest Editorial

DURING the war emergency, industry must be alert to its greatest enemy—accidents. It has been variously estimated that from 10 to 18 workers are required to supply one fighting military man at the front.

The days lost last year due to industrial accidents in the United States would have built any of the following: 45 battleships, 375 destroyers, 450 submarines, 195,000 light tanks, 12,500 trainer planes, 75,000 fighter planes, 30,000 medium bombers, or 15,000 heavy bombers.

Southern textile management is to be congratulated for its increasing interest in industrial safety. In fact, as an industry it stands in the forefront. However, there are individual plants and mills where management is either lukewarm or has no active interest.

Safety, like production, requires active managerial participation and supervision, if dividends are to be made.

In the early days of industrial safety, it was generally considered that to make a plant safe for its workers, it was only necessary to guard the more exposed moving parts of the machines. Today, the safety engineer knows that it is not only necessary to guard machinery, but it is even more necessary to guard the human mind by creating a spirit of **MENTAL SAFETY ALERTNESS**.

It is said that only 10 per cent of industrial accidents are due to improperly guarded machinery, and the other 90 per cent, to lack of mental alertness or bad practices.

There must be no Kimmels and Shorts. The President—the commanding officer—must co-operate and co-ordinate. The superintendents and overseers, as captains and lieutenants, must be at the observation posts, and each worker alert. For industry to do its full part, there must be no Pearl Harbors—lack of alertness—but more General MacArthurs—alertness of management and an active fighting safety spirit of the workers.

A disabling accident to an industrial worker is just as much a military casualty as a wounded fighting soldier. World War II is a mechanized war, and it requires maximum industrial production. Maximum production requires that industrial accidents be eliminated. An effective army trains its soldiers in offensive and defensive

warfare. In industry, the offense is production, and the defense is prevention of accidents.

A complete safety program provides for elimination of minor injuries as well as serious injuries. Where there are minor injuries, there must be prompt reporting, adequate first aid and medical care to prevent infection. Delayed reporting and improper care of minor injuries can be as serious as a severe injury.

With sugar rationing, management should encourage greater consumption of milk and other foods rich in vitamins. Many textile mills have been encouraging increased drinking of milk by providing it at wholesale prices through the canteen service. It makes for greater mental and physical alertness and builds resistance to infection.

An outstanding example of safety interest by both management and employees on an industry-wide basis, is the textile safety contest conducted jointly by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the North Carolina Industrial Commission. This year there are 328 plants competing. Trophies and certificates are presented to the winners.

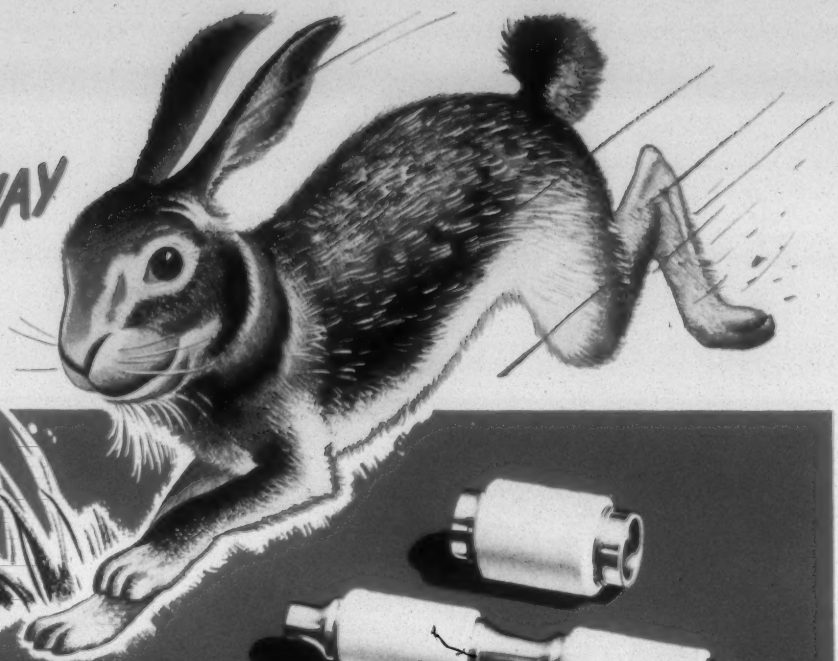
Just as the military recognizes individual and organizational feats of bravery by merit badges, there should be some plan of recognizing outstanding safety records of individuals and plants.

The textile industry is doing a good safety job, but there is room for further improvement. In the name of national defense, let's do an even better safety job. It can be done. You can do it. The textile plant cannot produce 100 per cent with disabled workers. With youth entering the active military service, every worker must produce to the maximum in this "all-out war."

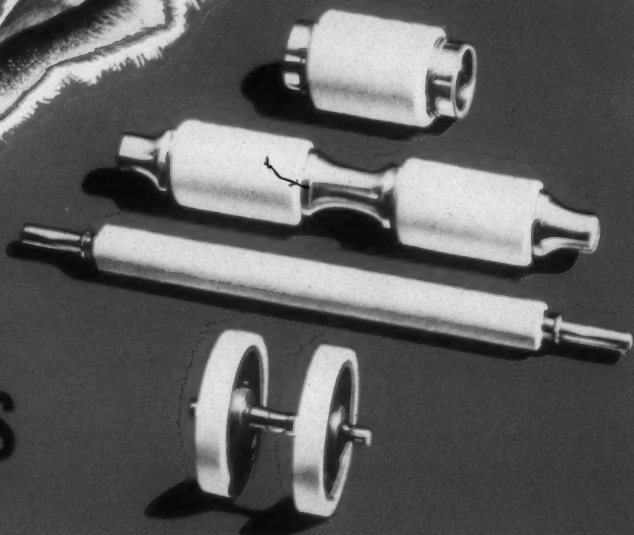
Keep 'em rolling!
Keep 'em flying!
Keep 'em producing!

T. A. WILSON, Chairman
North Carolina Industrial Commission
Raleigh, North Carolina

**JACK RABBIT
YOUR GET-AWAY**



AFTER SHUTDOWNS...WITH
Dayco
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Remember, these all-season Daycos pay no attention to temperature extremes. For they're engineered and built to go right on without flattening, distortion or grooving. And the result, as proved in the nation's leading textile mills, is greater production of high standard, uniform yarn for a longer time at less cost-per-month of use.

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Today, everybody's business is Victory, and for the duration our production facilities of Roll Coverings

and Loom Supplies is dedicated to that end. Therefore, we ask that you be patient regarding our ability to fulfill your orders promptly.

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*The Originators and Pioneers of
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Accident Prevention IN TEXTILE MILLS

SINCE the beginning of the present industrial expansion to take care of, first, defense, and later, war, the accident rate for the nation has been rising. Not only has the total number of accidents increased, which is to be expected when many more people are at work, but the rate per man hour has also increased.

The increase in accidents per man hour may be attributed to several factors, among them being the employment of inexperienced workers, the necessity for more and more production, the added strain upon supervisory personnel which allows little time for safety instruction and supervision, the nervous reaction of all persons when they find themselves in danger, and changes in the type of product being manufactured.

With the whole world embroiled in war, it might seem that safety in industrial plants is relatively unimportant. Of what importance is a minor injury in a textile plant when soldiers and sailors and marines are being killed by the thousand? On the face of it, an injury to a textile worker is unimportant, of no consequence. However, an injury to an experienced worker, capable of producing maximum quantity and quality of goods, might mean that the soldiers, sailors or marines would be that man's production short of necessary materials for making successful war on the enemy.

That victories are won through superior materials has been too often stressed in the daily press to need further comment here.

The accompanying photo shows the importance of textiles to the soldier. His raincoat, underclothing, socks, towels, cartridge belt, gas mask, bayonet scabbard, helmet lining and gun sling employ textiles. Other textiles necessary to war include uniforms, blankets, tarpaulins, strap-pings, wire coverings, gun covers, tents, sand bags, parachutes, bed linen, bandages, bullet proof gas tanks for airplanes, industrial fabrics, powder bags, and many other uses.

The textile industry is in the war, and will be until the last gun is fired.

Because of the tremendous demands on the industry, and because production *must* be kept at maximum levels, we are devoting this issue to the prevention of accidents

and to the promotion of safety habits. Time lost today because of preventable accidents may mean lives lost tomorrow because of lack of materials.

The prevention of accidents on the textile front will help to insure proper protection and equipment for the men on the fighting front.

To help us with this issue, we have had the hearty co-operation of several organizations. The National Safety Council, tops in the safety field, furnished much of the material presented on the following pages. The North Carolina Industrial Commission was most helpful, as were insurance companies.

Photographs on the 8 full pages of illustrations were taken by our staff photographer



First Statewide Textile Safety Contest Produces Notable Results

Beginning its seventh year, the North Carolina Textile Safety Contest, sponsored jointly by the N. C. Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the N. C. Industrial Commission, has demonstrated the fact that a State-wide competition in safety measures can be of definite benefit to the textile industry. Since the beginning of the contests, insurance rates have dropped from 72 cents per \$100.00 payroll to 55 cents, an estimated yearly saving to the mills of \$150,000.00 per year in premiums. Other benefits, not measurable in definite units, have improved plant morale, fewer lost time accidents which cause loss in production, better working conditions. The following information was furnished us by the N. C. Industrial Commission.

Textile Safety Contest Proves Successful

THE registration for the Seventh Annual State-wide Textile Safety Contest in North Carolina, which started January 5, 1942, is the largest on record, according to T. A. Wilson, Chairman of the North Carolina Industrial Commission. This contest, sponsored by the Industrial Commission and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, started in 1936 with 171 cotton mills participating. To date, 328 mills have entered the 1942 contest, with more than 142,000 employees being affected. Each year the number of mills entering has steadily increased, indicating the interest the industry is taking in this important phase of safety work.

That the contest idea has proved a success is shown by the report covering the Sixth Contest, which closed in August of last year. This report shows that at the end of the first contest period in 1936, the accident frequency for the industry in the State was 15.90, compared with a frequency of 13.45 at the end of the sixth contest last year. Frequency means the number of disabling injuries for each million man-hours worked. The exposure in 1936 was 33,187,487 hours as compared with 150,977,985 in 1941. Not only has there been a definite savings in manpower, but the industry has also received a substantial reduction in compensation insurance rates. During 1936, the compensation rate was 72 cents as compared with 55 cents at the end of 1941.

It is most interesting to note that two plants completed all six contests without a single disabling injury. These are Groves Thread Co. Finishing Plant at Gastonia, and

the Roxboro Plant of the Roxboro Cotton Mills at Roxboro. Four plants completed four contests without disabling injuries, as follows: Efrd Mfg. Co. Plant No. 1; Efrd Mfg. Co. Plant No. 5; Pee Dee Mfg. Co. Plant No. 2, and the Rowan Cotton Mills Plant No. 2. The Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries and the Vass Cotton Mills completed three contests with accident-free records.

An apparent steady increase of textile accidents was giving Chairman Wilson cause for much concern back in 1935, and he realized that unless something was done to improve conditions, the industry was going to suffer from needless loss of manpower and expense. He called on the late J. A. Long, then president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and discussed with him the advisability of a safety contest in the industry. Mr. Long was very much impressed with the possibilities, and suggested that Mr. Wilson attend the next annual meeting of the Association, which was scheduled to be held in a few weeks. This was done, and the suggestions offered by Mr. Wilson were enthusiastically received. A committee was appointed

7th STATE-WIDE TEXTILE SAFETY CONTEST					
JANUARY-AUGUST, 1942					
RECORD OF LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS IN THIS PLANT					
KEEP OUR PLANT ON THE HONOR ROLL					
FIRST PERIOD ★	W O R K	FOURTH PERIOD ★	S A V E	SEVENTH PERIOD ★	
SECOND PERIOD ★	S A F E	FIFTH PERIOD ★	A L I F E	EIGHTH PERIOD ★	
THIRD PERIOD ★	L Y	SIXTH PERIOD ★		NINTH PERIOD ★	
A STAR MEANS NO LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS DURING THE PERIOD					
REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—PREVENT ACCIDENTS					
IT IS YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS					
BY _____					PLANT _____
SPONSORED BY N. C. COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AND NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION					

ed by the president to work out details and get the contest started. This committee was composed of Marion W. Heiss, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, chairman; E. M. Hunter, Jr., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham; C. C. Campbell, Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray; W. H. Ruffin, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, and S. A. Smyth III, Balfour Mills, Inc., Balfour. This committee formulated rules and regulations governing the contest in order that it might be fair and equitable to all participants.

Thus was started the first State-wide Textile Safety Contest in the United States.

Participating mills were divided into groups according to the number of employees. This grouping was adjusted at the end of the contest period in order to arrive at an average number of employees. Group No. 1 included mills employing up to 200 employees; Group No. 2, 201 to 400; Group No. 3, 401 to 750, and Group No. 4, 751 or more employees. The Seventh Contest includes so many plants that it has been found necessary to have six groups this year rather than the original four. The new grouping will be: Group No. 1, 125 or less employees; Group No. 2, 126 to 200; Group No. 3, 201 to 300; Group No. 4, 301 to 500; Group No. 5, 501 to 850, and Group No. 6, 851 and over.

Each mill in the contest is furnished suitable safety posters telling the employees of the contest and the benefits to be derived from a good safety record. These posters are changed from time to time, and each new one carries a definite message on safety to the workers. A record chart is kept on each bulletin board in the mill,

and when the plant completes a four-week period without a disabling injury a star is placed in the appropriate space. At the end of the contest period a Certificate of Merit is presented each plant completing the contest without a disabling injury, and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association presents the winner in each group with a suitable award.

"The spirit of co-operation in this contest is remarkable," stated Mr. Wilson. "The management of the hundreds of textile mills are sincerely interested in improving the accident record in their industry, and the reduced frequency shows that this interest is bringing forth real results. Employees feel that they have a decided important part in the Safety Contest, and they watch with real interest the records as they appear on the various bulletin boards."

Brigadier-General Gustav H. Franke has aptly expressed the national concern over safety in a speech he recently delivered. "It may not be generally known," said the General, "that American factories, working under

(Continued on Page 87)

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1939-40—1940-41

As Reported in North Carolina to the N. C. Industrial Commission

Cause of Accident	Number Cases		Cost		Days Lost Time	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
All Causes (Totals)	9,400	10,635	\$262,194	\$290,411	68,503	69,422
Handling Objects	3,606	3,471	69,875	66,500	21,119	21,644
Hand Tools	439	1,224	7,590	19,528	1,867	3,966
Stepping on Objects	355	199	6,577	2,460	1,151	862
Bumping Against Objects	753	878	11,325	15,011	3,840	4,115
Falling Objects (not handled by injured)	158	169	8,667	4,188	4,120	1,572
Falls of Persons	871	1,004	31,914	42,159	11,013	12,624
Animals	26	19	178	86	31	16
Motor Vehicles (operation—not constr. of)	37	24	5,926	7,416	770	463
All Other Vehicles (operation—not constr. of)	1	2	23	171	20	85
Electricity	37	53	5,305	4,648	397	647
Explosions of Explosive Substances	2	1	2,717	21	11	17
Hot Substances or Flames	156	158	6,417	4,323	1,397	726
Poisonous or Corrosive Substances	130	179	2,331	3,483	797	1,437
Boiler and Steam Pressure Apparatus	2	1	70	5	35	0
Prime Movers and Power Transmission Apparatus	1	7	5	983	0	129
Elevators and Hoisting Apparatus	43	39	3,901	1,423	317	469
Miscellaneous Causes	372	400	5,558	4,357	900	888
Chemical Products Machines	3	1	13	4	0	0
Farm Machines	0	2	0	3,783	0	70
Laundry Machines	0	1	0	2	0	0
Metal Working Machines	306	311	2,811	4,747	439	450
Printing and Book Binding Machines	0	1	0	7	0	5
Textile Machines	2,057	2,421	89,664	99,065	13,982	20,623
Woodworking Machines	29	42	1,131	2,987	258	335
Miscellaneous Machines	16	18	196	3,035	39	457

TEN MOST FREQUENT

Causes of Accidents in Textile Mills*

By L. L. Eaton

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

WE can make predictions for textile plants today as indicated by a review of their past records. For example, a mill employing 1,000 people having 50 lost-time accidents the previous 12 months will have 50 lost-time accidents during the next 12 months *unless someone does something* about preventing them.

Before discussing the 10 most frequent causes of accidents, I would like to say two things. First, we cannot get things done without first having the superintendent of the mill believe employees are not to blame for every accident. Second, *imagination* on the part of the foreman, overseer and safety engineer is a necessity in any successful safety program.

Several years ago while going through a plant with the master mechanic I pointed out the protruding beater shafts on the pickers, about 16 inches long with key cuts in each of them. If a man leaned up against one of these unprotected shafts, it would undoubtedly have resulted in a fatal accident. I asked the master mechanic why he hadn't guarded it and he replied, "No one has ever asked me to fix them." I think this attitude is typical of a good many foremen and every effort should be made to change this "why bother" attitude if accidents are to be prevented.

Some time ago while making a call at a certain mill I learned that two weeks before a man had been pushing a truck down the aisle, apparently not looking at where he was going, but at a young lady who was sitting down drawing-in: he pushed the truck into the open elevator shaftway, as the gate was up and the car not at the landing, so that both he and the truck fell into the shaftway.

I found that the interlocks had been out of order for some time. I immediately took this up with the superintendent of the plant, who stated that he used the elevator daily and *had not noticed* that the interlocks were not working. The master mechanic made excuses, but the condition was easily corrected while I was in the

plant. This illustrates the need of recognizing a hazardous condition and doing something about it *right then*.

I will now outline the 10 most frequent causes of accidents in cotton mills in South Carolina, which includes a record over a period of three years with the total number of 7,430 accidents reported and what was done about them.

Causes	% of Total No. Accidents Reported
1. Handling of Materials	13.6
2. Eye Injuries	11.8
3. Infections Due to Late Reporting by Employee	10.2
4. Housekeeping—Slippery Floors, Objects on Floor, or Poor Arrangement	9.5
5. Cleaning, Oiling, Adjusting, Repairing Machines in Motion	7.9
6. Hand Tools—Unsafe Condition of or Improper Use of	6.8
7. Handling of Warps, Beams and Cloth Rolls	6.2
8. Defective or Unprotected Equipment	5.4
9. Handling of Boxes and Trucks—Lifting or Pushing	4.9
10. Knife Cuts—Cutting Material or Open in Pocket	3.7
Grand Total	80.0

From these figures you will note that 80 per cent of the total number of accidents resulted from 10 causes, which show where the majority of our trouble is. Setting up definite objectives for each one of these causes and applying the three means of engineering revision, management stimulation and employee education have produced marked reductions in accidents from these causes during the past 12 months in mills using this method.

Many of our safety programs in textile plants are one-sided and many times lack proper direction. An analysis of accidents during the past two or three years should point out the most frequent causes of accidents by which definite objectives can be set up. Unless some such plan is adopted, we may find that accidents that shouldn't happen will happen and that we will continue to have the

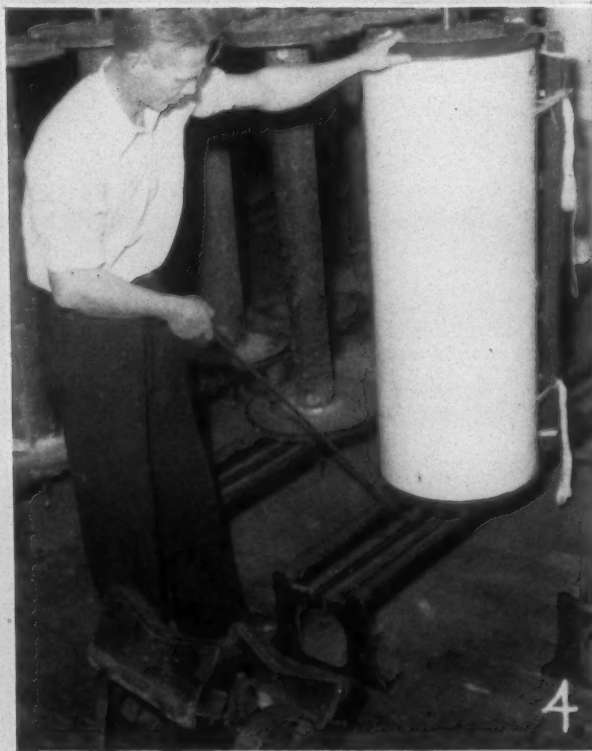
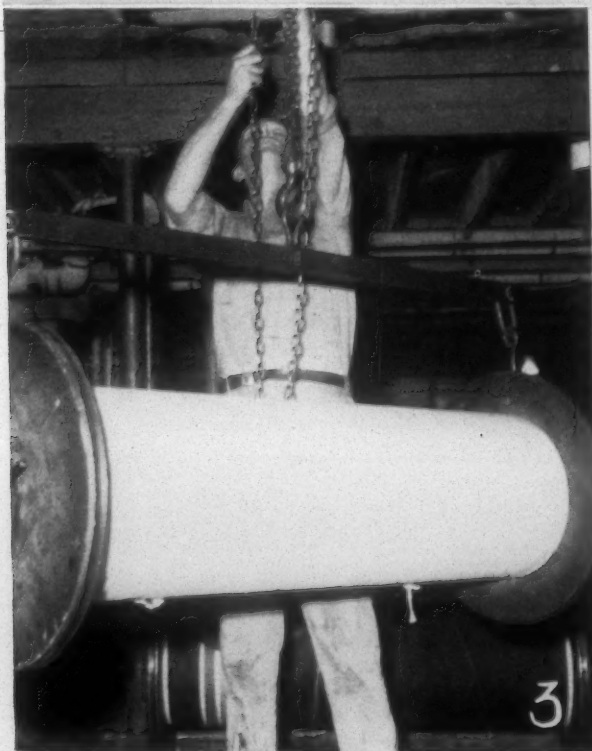
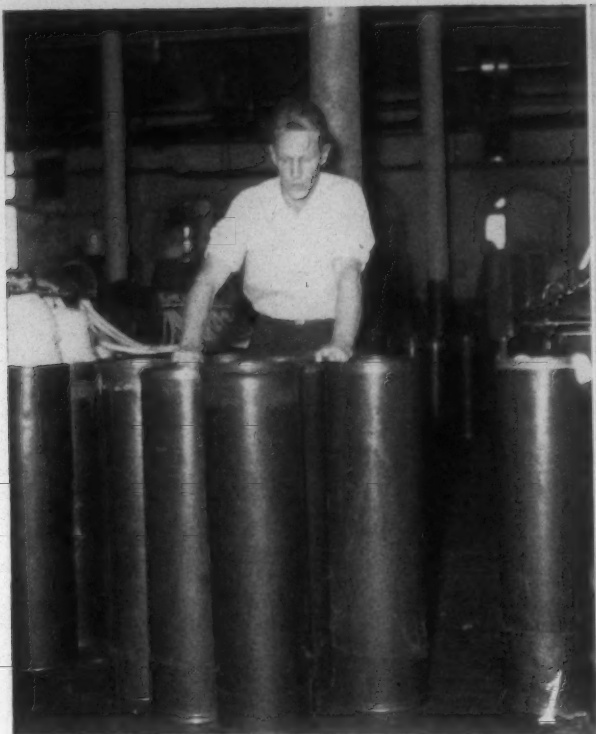
same number of lost-time accidents for the next 12 months as the previous record.

1. Handling of Materials—13.6%

Detailed analyses of the four principal types of acci-
(Continued on Page 71)



*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.



Improper handling of objects is one of the major contributing causes of accidents in textile plants.

1. Pushing too many roving cans may be the cause of a nasty fall if the front cans meet an obstruction.
2. When moving heavy objects either up or down a ramp, be sure that the object is under full control at all times. Otherwise, not only the worker handling the object is in danger, but other workers as well, should the object get away from its handler.
3. Handling of beams with chain pulley is obviously dangerous. A beam dropped from this height would crush a foot. Should the beam strike another person when being rolled on overhead trolley it would likely result in serious injury.
4. Use a bottom hook when pulling beams from racks. Note that the center of this rack had an additional slot for the beam end to keep the beam from tilting sidewise.

Methods of Developing a

COMPETITIVE SAFETY PROGRAM*

By Phil J. Monroe
Mooresville Cotton Mills
Mooresville, N. C.

THE methods I am going to tell you about have been used successfully in our plant. This plant is the type that started out as a small unit, and, in expanding, new buildings were built and consequently are scattered over a large area. We employ approximately 1,500 employees. It is a complete plant from the picker room to the sanforized product.

We had no specific program in our plant when I was put in charge, and we were having injuries every day. The general manager instructed me to use every method I could think of to educate our employees to understand that a safe worker is a good worker, and to tell safety to them so they would see the benefits to themselves as a result of having no injuries. To do this I solicited the aid of the North Carolina Industrial Commission.

One of the first things the Commission did was to send one of their representatives to our plant to conduct classes in First Aid. We asked for volunteers and had enough for two large classes. These men and women were given certificates, and were put in charge of the first aid cabinets. Their certificates were in force for two years, and after that time it was necessary to retake the course to renew them. This time we gave those who had made the most progress in their safety program the choice of class they would like to attend; thereby showing them they were being given special consideration in appreciation of their assistance.

At one of the State-wide safety conferences held by the Industrial Commission, one of the speakers called for a discussion after his talk, and we got the idea of having a "Safety Slogan Contest" in our plant. We distributed literature to the effect that we would give a \$10 prize for the best safety slogan pertaining specifically to our plant, and \$5 for the next best. We were pleasantly surprised at the fine response. The

judges chose the slogan "More Safty for Moor Workers" for the first prize.

At the beginning of our safety drive we had attractive bulletin boards put up in each department. These are all-purpose bulletin boards, but we see that notable safety posters are displayed at all times and are changed frequently.

To arouse a competitive spirit, we knew we would have to have some method to show the employees how they were progressing. We designed twelve small signs (one for each department) which had an attractive display of our new slogan and also the lettering:

"This department has worked _____ days
without a lost time accident."

We designated the secretary of the safety committee to see that these signs were changed each day. If no accidents had happened he added a day, and if they had a lost time accident, it was necessary to start over. As interest began to grow, we thought it would be a good time to offer another prize.

This time I contacted the manager of one of the theatres in Mooresville, and we worked out a plan, whereby, for a small amount of money, he offered us tickets to give to each employee in a department that would go a month without a lost-time accident. Along with this we got a short picture dealing with different phases of safety and first aid. We made this offer to our workers for three consecutive months. We found this created more interest than any of our other contests since each individual received a certain benefit. Trophies and cash awards have a certain appeal, but with the theatre ticket, each member profit as much from his efforts as another.

Some time ago there was a serious accident in our weave room. One of the loom fixers reported to our head loom fixer that one of the belts was

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*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.



1. This is a re-enactment of an accident that actually happened at this machine. The operative was brushing out around the spindles, and accidentally knocked off the bobbin gear guard. His sleeve caught in the bobbin gears, pulling his arm into them and causing a painful and dangerous cut on his arm. Several weeks lost time.
2. In shifting the belt on this lathe, the operator let his attention wander and his hand was drawn into the pulleys, resulting in a mashed and mangled hand. This actually happened on this machine. If it is necessary to shift belt with the hands, use **EXTREME** caution.

3. In the cloth room at this mill, a girl accidentally pulled her scissors off the table. The sharp point struck her foot, piercing it and causing a dangerous wound. Points on these scissors are now filed round before issuance.
4. This bobbin stripping machine may be equipped so that if a hand or finger enters the danger zone, indicated by arrow, the lid may be raised as the part goes in, thus tripping a device that stops the machine. Otherwise a mangled hand might be the result of such carelessness.

Textile Safety Through the Plant Nurse*

By Frances Bethune**

GIVEN a management thoroughly in sympathy with her job and being blessed with enthusiasm and interest in her work, together with sound technical training, there is no limit to the ways in which an industrial nurse can be of help to a textile plant's safety program.

Each time an employee contacts the nurse an opportunity presents itself for her to gain his confidence and create good will, which is the first step in selling him on any program she may be interested in for his welfare and safety. If the employee is reporting to the dispensary with a newly received injury, it is of prime importance that the nurse show a genuine interest by giving him adequate care, by taking a complete history of how and where the accident happened, and by giving him specific instructions as to further treatment.

He will leave the dispensary with the thought in mind, "That nurse knows her business."

If an employee stops at the first aid room for treatment of minor ailments, such as a headache for which he requests a "couple of aspirin," or perhaps a dose of soda to relieve indigestion, the nurse by giving him a cordial welcome and taking an interest in his simple ailment may discover the cause of his trouble, or encourage him to see his family physician and receive an early diagnosis of some trouble that may within a short time become serious and greatly impair his health. Most industrial nurses could tell you of numerous cases where the employee did not realize he was headed for trouble when he told the story of simple ailment, while the nurse, being trained to recognize early symptoms, saw the danger and was able to warn him in sufficient time to arrest his case and bring about a complete recovery.

On the other hand, the employee will some time go to the nurse with the story of severe gastric disturbance and he will express a fear of going to the doctor, for he is afraid to find out what is wrong. Perhaps the nurse can suggest a change in diet that will clear the trouble up shortly and at the same time make a

safer worker by removing the dread from his mind, making him more comfortable and at the same time building up the feeling of good will between the worker and the nurse.

The nurse has a 24-hour job where plant safety is concerned. This is especially true where the folks who operate the mill machinery live in a village adjacent to the plant. In this situation the nurse receives innumerable opportunities to be of service, create good will, and gain the confidence of the employees. Once the people figure the nurse is "all right" they take it for granted that she is a nurse, diagnostician, osteopath, pharmacist, in fact they consider her a specialist along most any medical line. This is true, especially if the questions they ask are taken into consideration. All of this gives the nurse a chance to educate the people with regard to proper diet, sleep, and clothing. It presents her with chances galore to obtain the good will of the plant employees.

In plants where the management maintains clean, healthful conditions (and the management which is interested in promoting safety does this), the nurse can further the safety program greatly by her efforts with regard to the personal cleanliness of the employees. She can be of great assistance to the various production departments in their efforts at good housekeeping and orderliness.

Where women are employed it is often easier for the nurse to suggest the proper type of clothing than it is for a department foreman to do it. If she feels it is necessary, the nurse may instruct the employees on personal cleanliness both on the job and off it. Proper clothing on the job and cleanliness are first class aids to safety.

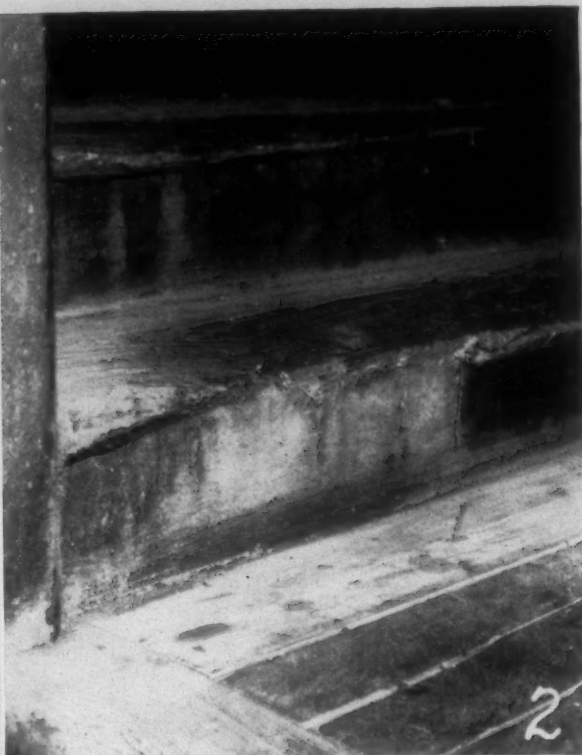
The nurse may not be of a mechanical turn of mind and may not have even a speaking acquaintance with the intricacies of the various and sundry machines in the plant and yet be of considerable assistance to the management in helping to maintain the machinery in a safe operating condition. She asks each injured employee how he obtained his injury. If the employee's version involves the point of operation; if he says a nut or bolt was missing, or a washer dropped off, or a collar slipped on a shaft,

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*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.

**Former plant nurse at Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. Now employed by insurance firm. Vice-Chairman Textile Section Executive Committee, National Safety Council, etc.



1. It would be very easy to pick up a bad splinter from this worn beam. Splinters are the cause of a great many serious infections, because of the reluctance of many operatives to go to the first aid room for treatment for such a trivial matter. Any splinter, though, carries infection under the skin, and should be carefully treated.
2. Worn or ramshackle steps are a hazard. Falls account for many

- of the more serious injuries encountered in any industrial plant.
3. Having a convenient and safe place to put bottles is almost obligatory. Bottles on the floor are highly dangerous, because to step on one is to invite a bad fall.
4. Here, on this yarn box on a spooler, is another place for picking up splinters. The rim of this box should be covered with a metal shield, or varnished regularly.

The Relation of ILLUMINATION to Health and Safety in the Textile Industry*

By Roy A. Palmer
Illuminating Engineer
Duke Power Co.

WE ALL recognize that there are many ways in which the health and safety of a worker in a textile plant can be guarded. Let us give consideration to the contribution of good illumination.

When a worker is hired, the employer is actually hiring that worker's ability to see. It is true that he may be hiring the worker's brain or brawn for a certain job, but unless the employee can see at least reasonably well, he cannot do his best work. But no matter how good his eyes may be, he cannot see in the dark. Nor can he see well in partial darkness, which is exactly the way we might describe the lighting condition in many work places in textile plants. His eyes may see fairly well in a poorly lighted plant, but unfortunately, they will not perform well at their work over a long period of time.

The process of seeing is a partnership of light and vision. Without either, we cannot see. The higher the quality of both light and vision, the better the seeing process. If the lighting is poor and the vision good, the worker may see fairly well, but if such a condition exists over a long period of time, the health of the worker's eyes is jeopardized. If the vision is poor, better lighting will greatly aid the seeing of the individual.

According to psychologists, 85 per cent of all knowledge is gained through the visual sense. Authorities on vision tell us that 80 to 90 per cent of all motion is directly controlled by the eyes. Such a large number of textile workers depend upon motion in their work that the importance of seeing easily, quickly and safely is obvious. Among textile workers, too, the task of learning their respective jobs is an education process very largely dependent upon their visual sense.

It is a commonly known fact that the eyes often are responsible for physical ailments sometimes far removed from the eyes themselves. While the eye is a remarkable

organ when it comes to withstanding abuse, it sooner or later is affected when that abuse is continual and the health of the worker may suffer as a result. Working under inadequate or improper illumination may be the abuse which will cause the eyes to weaken. Symptoms develop which may mean trouble ahead if immediate steps are not taken to remedy the situation.

Visual authorities list the following as some of the symptoms indicating that the eyes need attention: Headaches, dizziness, fagged or blurred vision, ocular pain or distress, inflammation of the lids, swelling, burning or itching of the lids, distortion of objects and levels, inability to focus the eyes (near, at a distance or both), double vision, blind spots and areas in visual fields, tearing eyes and intolerance to light.

Medical authorities frequently relate impairment in health to eye-strain. Some of the symptoms that are often directly traceable to the eyes are: fatigue, gastric disturbances, nervous irritability, insomnia, decrease and increase in heart beat, decrease and increase in winking and migraine.

It is scarcely necessary to elaborate on the effect of the above symptoms on the efficiency and effectiveness of the worker. It is perfectly obvious that an operator having frequent headaches or an upset stomach is not able to give his best efforts to the job. It may be difficult for the overseer or superintendent to realize that the frequent visits of an employee to the first aid room is directly

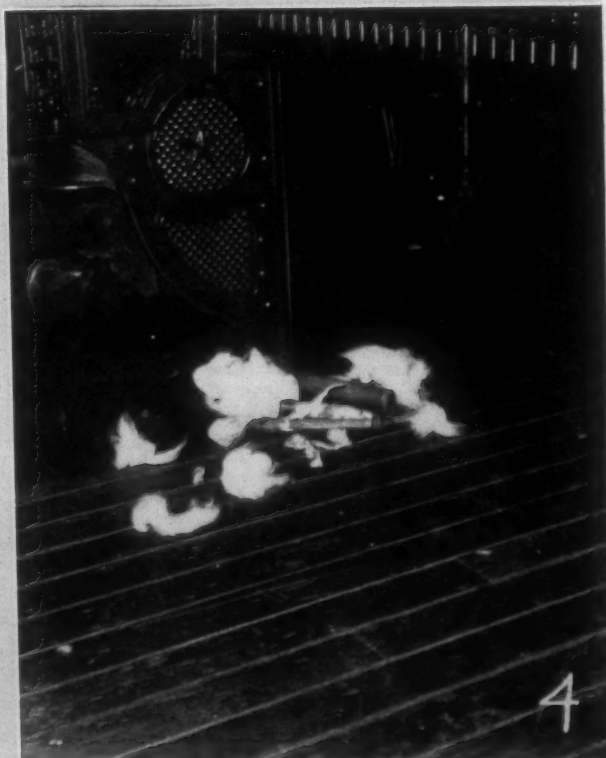
traceable to poor lighting, but time and again this has been true.

Eye fatigue causes slower reflexes of the entire body which in turn interferes with other bodily mechanisms. Inability to focus the eyes at the work will no doubt affect the quality of the work and the speed of production. It may increase spoilage. Mental confusion and frustration

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*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.



Poor housekeeping causes many accidents. In the North Carolina textile industry, during the 1940-41 fiscal period, stepping on objects, bumping against objects, and falls accounted for 2,081 accidents, with a primary cost of \$69,630, and resulting in 17,601 days lost time.

1. Either of these objects could cause a bad fall.

2. Coiled like a snake, this hose on the floor might be more dan-

gerous than most snakes—it won't make any effort to get out of the way, and a fall into a loom is something to fear.

3. These small bottle caps look innocent, but when turned with the slick side down, as in the case of the three on the left, they are dangerous.

4. Obviously, this rubbish was "planted," but it illustrates the point that bobbins, skewers, etc., should never be on the floor. They cause falls.

A Competitive Safety Program That Is Working*

R. I. Sturtevant
Sidney Blumenthal & Company
Rocky Mount, N. C.

SEVERAL years ago I was transferred from New Jersey to our plant in Rocky Mount, N. C. My superiors brought to my attention the fact that the safety record of this plant was far from being an enviable one and asked that I take steps to improve it. This poor safety record was a surprise to me as our Southern plant was by far the most modern and up-to-date plant of our complete chain. The looms and machinery were of the most modern type, being amply guarded and protected by safety appliances.

The plant's records indicated, however, that there had been a number of injuries, many of them resulting in lost time. In most of the recent injuries there seemed no particular cause other than carelessness, either on the part of the injured employee or his fellow-worker. I found a number of cases where an employee did not report an accident until infection had set in, and there were no details as to how the injury occurred because the employee could not recall exactly what had taken place.

The plant's safety program consisted of tacking up safety posters and the giving of safety talks approximately once a month, mostly by representatives of our insurance carriers. I was led to believe that most of the foremen and employees considered themselves safety-minded and that the safety talks were boring. None of them, not even the foremen, seemed to understand that safety was an important and vital part of their job.

I decided that the best thing we could do would be to start from scratch, to issue instructions outlining the policy that I wished carried out, much in the same manner as you would do when instituting a new manufacturing policy or procedure. I called a special meeting of the foremen for the express purpose of informing them that in addition to their regular manufacturing responsibilities they would be responsible to me for carrying out the new policies in regard to safety practices. I had pub-

lished on the bulletin board a notice informing all employees that effective at once every employee was to report all injuries, whether scratch, cut or bruise, regardless of how slight, to their foreman for first-aid treatment. I also invited the employees to offer any suggestion that they might have for reducing accidents or improving working conditions and hazards.

The plant at this time employed approximately 125 people and we did not have a nurse, all the first-aid work being handled by the foremen. All accidents of a serious or would-be serious nature that took place I had written up in detail, omitting the injured employee's name (although this was always known by the other employees), explaining how and why the accident occurred and pointing out how the injured employee might have avoided the accident.

We followed this system for approximately six months, and although we did not suffer a lost-time accident during the period, we still had a number of accidents which were due entirely to carelessness. There were still some cases where an employee sustained a small scratch which he thought insignificant and did not report it, and two or three days later turned up with an infected wound.

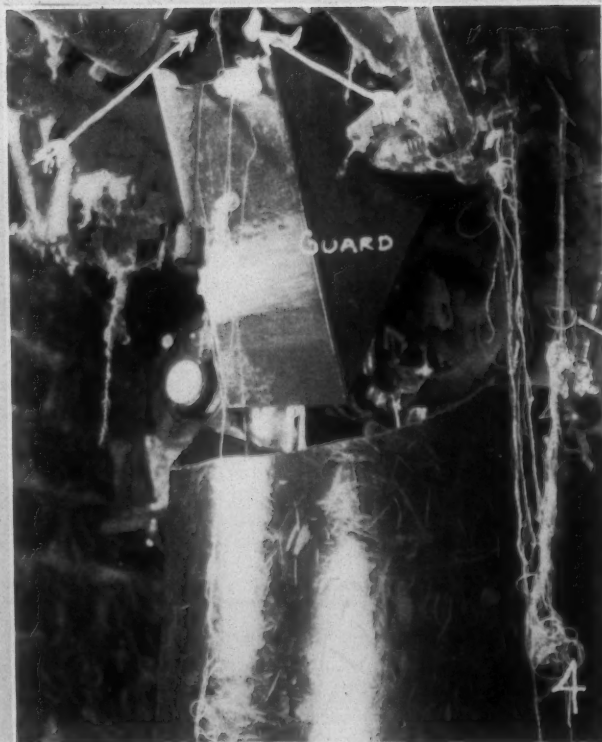
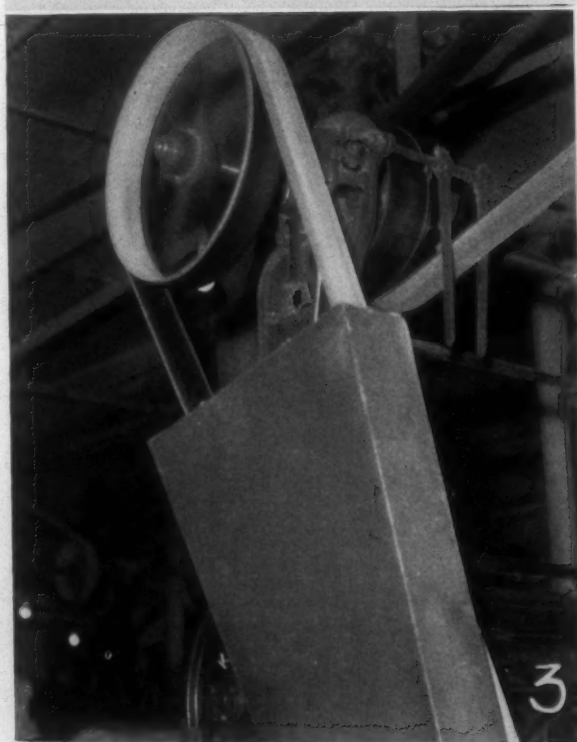
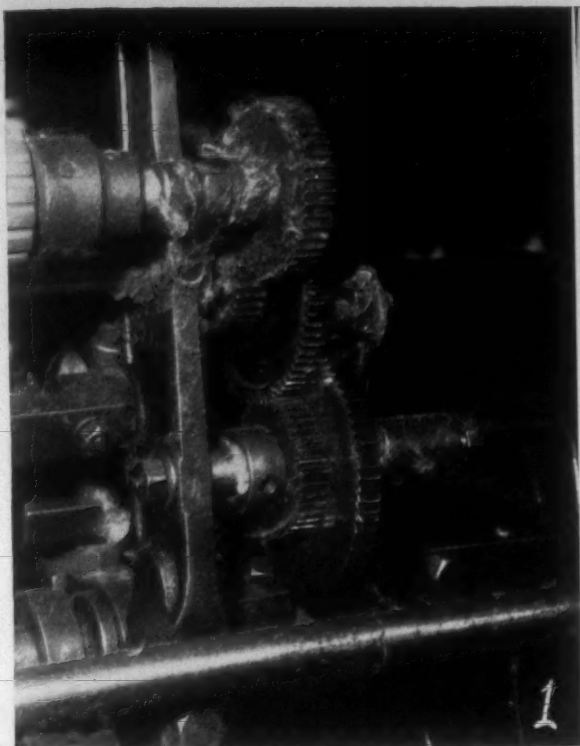
During this period my foremen and a number of the employees had become quite interested in our drive for a better safety record and I believed the time ripe for the launching of a safety contest. I had read a great deal about different types of safety contests, but had not been able to find one that I thought would create

the interest I desired on the part of my employees. One day I overheard conversation regarding the relative merits of the Duke and Carolina football teams that developed into such an argument that it gave me an idea. I figured that if I could divert some of the feeling and interest my employees had for football into safety channels I would have a most successful safety program.

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*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.



So far as is practicable, guards should be placed over exposed gearing, belting, etc.

1. This open gearing obviously should be covered with some sort of gear cover. These particular gears were rather slow moving, but there is the opportunity of getting a finger chewed off.
2. Exposed pulleys and chains, as shown in this photo, should be guarded either with a cover, or by a pipe railing around them.

3. This high speed belt on a picker is adequately guarded, so that there is little likelihood of an accident occurring there.

4. This shot was taken from the under side of a quill cleaner in the weave room. The guard was placed as shown to prevent the operator from putting his hand into the moving machinery to pull out accumulated yarn or chokes, and effectively prevents trouble at this point.

SAFETY IN THE CARD ROOM

By Lamar Byron

INASMUCH as the preparatory department and its work is considered the backbone of the fabrics or yarns produced within the mill, the same terminology or reasoning is applicable in the strategy of an effective Safety Program.

Yet, in spite of the generalized safety systems, we witness the fact that many serious accidents and as great percentages of fatalities occur in the Opening, Picking and Carding Departments as in any other departments of the mill. Most times these are due to sheer neglect, too.

It must be accepted—and even though this may be scoffed at—these departments have the most dangerous machinery, generally speaking, of any departments in any mill. Too, because the work in this department is heavy and often dirty, the smaller, more highly skilled workers prefer other departments, thus leaving the preparatory department as an orphan child, insofar as choice help is concerned.

The training period required in most instances is shorter than that of the other departments, as the bulk of the fibers and packages are larger in size, and do not require delicate handling. The result is a shorter instruction period in safety practices for absorbing the broader scope of what such a training period should afford. Unfortunately, too many supervisors seem too narrow-minded or short-sighted to continue the safety instruction indefinitely. After a period of a few weeks the "green hand" is placed into a job and then left to find his way with no further attention or repeated cautioning.

Many times the result of such poor tutoring is a bad safety record, when if more attention had been paid to the new hand, or "rookie," certain accidents or embarrassments would have been avoided, along with a non-profitable expense item.

Promoting a Safety Program within the preparation departments—namely, the Opening, Picking, Carding and Roving Departments—involves the necessity of some planning and necessary preparedness on the part of the supervisory staff, wherein the seed must be planted with genuine enthusiasm that will "never say die."

This preparedness when broken down will uncover many items demanding attention, some major, some

minor, and even some very minute. These, when reasoned or considered, will eliminate many existing hazards that ordinarily would go unnoticed, and even unheeded, unless a stimulus of interest is kept alive and kindled by the active interest that ends in the finality of an accident-free record for a long or extended period. This is a possible goal that can be achieved if enough interest is expressed or shown.

Opening Department

High speeds of beaters, the sharp points of the pin aprons, and gear trains are among the more dangerous places, or points for regular inspection and prevention of potential accidents.

Bale breakers, which are big brutes of machines, while in the more modern models are well enough encased to prevent many ordinary accidents, still score their percentage of lost time accidents.

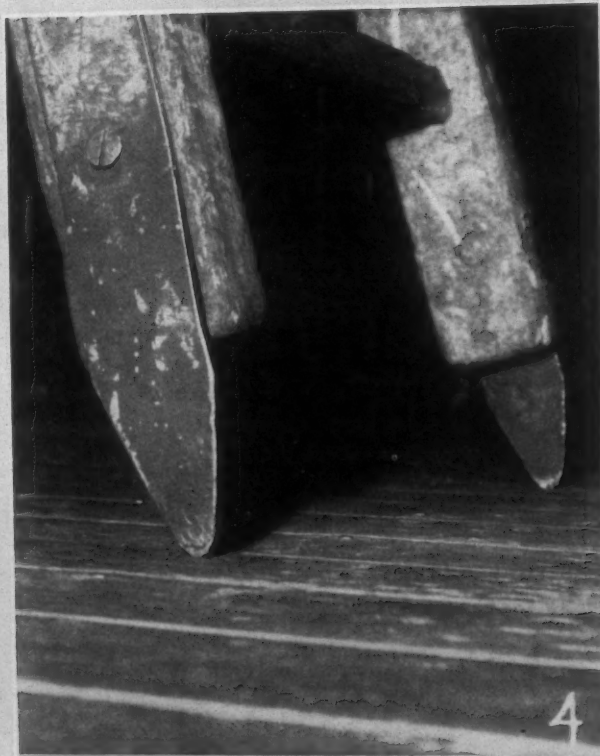
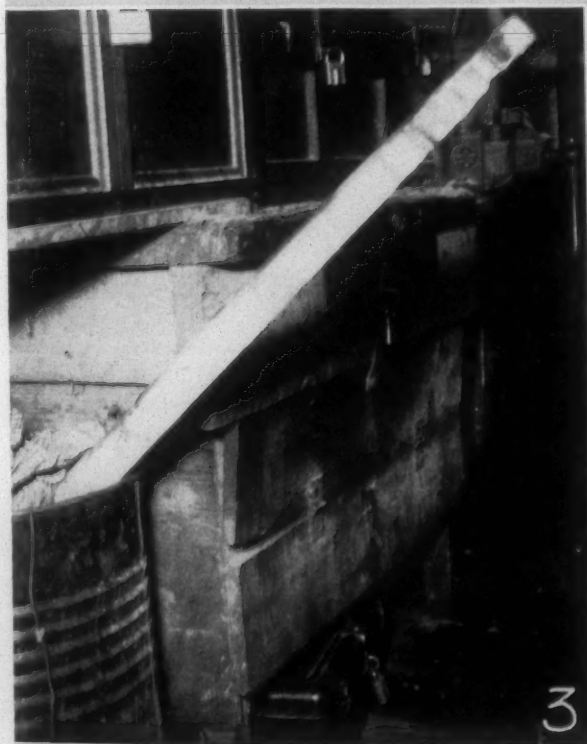
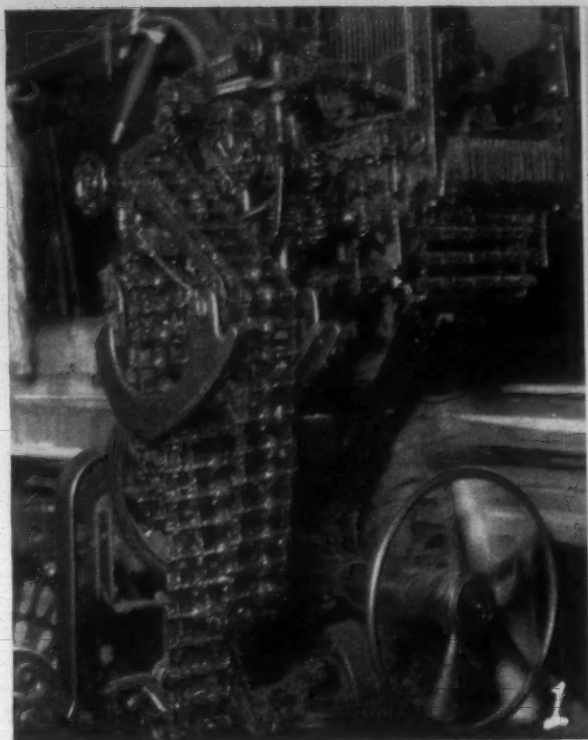
Even though an occasional choke requires much effort for removing in the aprons, doffer or stripping rolls, the careless operator's fingers may be badly cut on the spikes in the pin or lifting apron, which could be avoided if the drive belt were pushed off onto the idle pulleys or the motor stopped and the apron and rolls left at a stand-still while removing such a choke. Production never warrants an accident.

Lattice openers, being connected directly in tandem to bale breakers as well as upstroke cleaners with Buckley beaters in the case of rayon, or rayon-cotton blends, many times have an evil of choking. In some cases operatives are prone to take these chokes out the easiest way by jumping up on the sides of the machines, reaching over for the choke without stopping the machine. One extreme case known to this writer

was that of an opener tender, working on a job where a preventer roll had been fitted just back of the feed rolls on a lattice opener. A choke accumulated at this point, and being over-anxious or else too hasty to stop the machinery, this tender climbed atop the machine, placed his foot on the sheet metal bonnet covering this "40" Buckley beater. The beater cover, not being of heavy

(Continued on Page 77)





1. Where machinery is as obviously dangerous as is this loom, the workers show more respect for it, and consequently there are relatively few injuries around this part of the loom.
2. This happens to be a curtain entangled on this shaft. But it might as easily have been a lady's dress, and it might have caused a fatality. Loose clothing and fast moving shafting just do not go

- together, so don't wear loose clothing, long hair, dangling neckties, etc., into the mill.
3. This picker stick projecting into the weave room from a waste can could cause a painful injury.
4. This may seem to be rough treatment for floors, but this mill does not have accidents from ladders slipping, and the damage to the floors is hardly noticeable.



Safety at Acme Steel

By Clifford E. Waddell, Safety Director
Acme Steel Company

Most textile workers and supervisors would assume that the steel industry is more dangerous than the textile industry. The accident rate for the steel industry is 6.60, for the textile industry 7.77. Because of this good record in the apparently dangerous steel industry, we have asked one of the companies to give us some information on their methods of promoting and maintaining safety habits among their workers.

THE modern steel mill is a maze of whirling rolls, buzzing motors, and moving machinery of all kinds. The operation of this machinery depends upon the skill and ability of the men who operate them. Considering the human element, it is obvious that there are countless possibilities for accidents in this modern steel mill where Acme Bale Tie Band and Acme Steelstrap are produced.

Thanks to the foresight and ingenuity of management, every reasonable effort has and is being made to provide adequate protective equipment for both the worker and the machine. Accident prevention in any industrial plant is a problem of considerable complexity. It cannot be solved by "hit or miss" methods. On the contrary it demands a definite plan.

First of all, it is necessary to make a thorough plant



It is easy to imagine what might have happened to this worker's eye had he not been wearing these protective goggles. Don't take chances with your eyes.

inspection to detect and correct unsafe physical conditions and to study operations to attempt to detect the correct unsafe acts before an accident occurs.

Secondly, it is necessary to know about the accidents that do occur. Accurate records must be kept of accidents

and thorough investigations made to determine the causes, so that intelligent and adequate steps can be taken to prevent a recurrence.

In any accident prevention program, emphasis should be placed upon the correction of known unsafe physical conditions, and this should be followed up with educational and training procedures for the employees.

A trip through a modern steel mill will impress the visitor by the many safety devices provided for the pro-



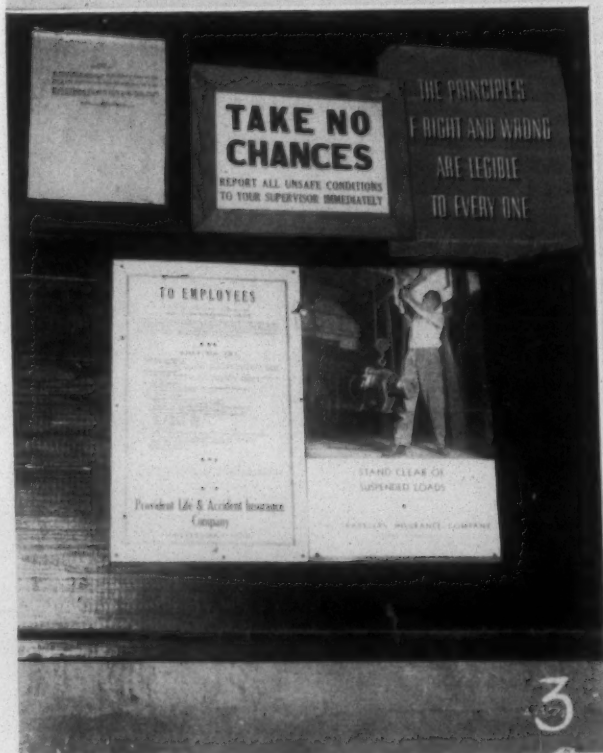
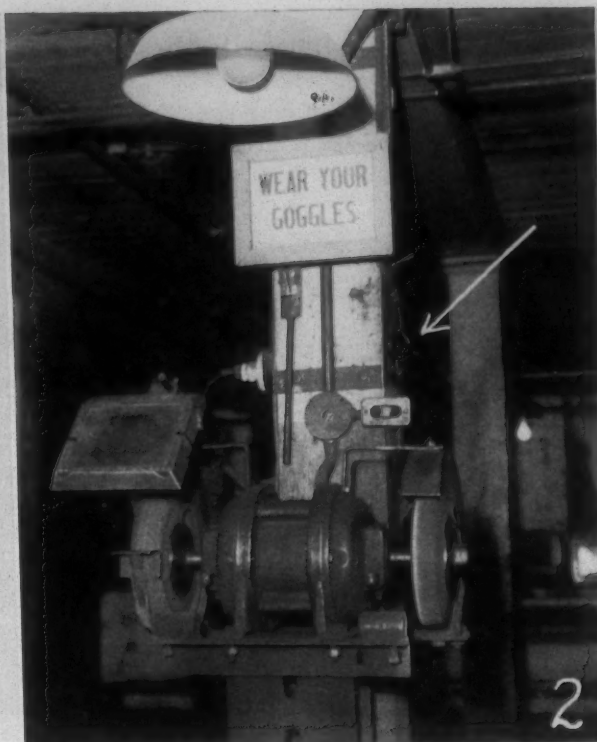
Safety shoes should be worn by all workers if they are handling heavy objects. The shoes are just as comfortable as ordinary shoes, and may save some toes.

tection of the workman. Machines are provided with many types of guards . . . all gear chains, belts and other moving parts are well guarded. Usually the only hazards or exposures on a machine are the points of operation. As these are difficult to guard, it is necessary to train our employees as to the safe method of operating these machines.

As the trip progresses we find many ingenious devices and equipment for handling material, such as overhead cranes, hoists, electric and gasoline lift trucks, conveyors and many other devices, all of which tend to lessen the burden of the workmen and reduce the possibility of accidents.

Then too, we find the employees have been provided with goggles for the protection of their eyes; gloves, as protection against burns and cuts; respirators, as a protection against the inhalation of fumes and dust; leggings,

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In addition to providing safe working conditions, the plant management should emphasize safety with appropriate signs and posters. Keep the idea of safety always in front of the workers.

1. Goggles should be provided at each grind wheel, and workers should be warned to wear them. This weave room grind wheel is protected as well as could be expected. An eye injury here would be the fault of the operative.
2. In addition to the goggles, this shop wheel, for heavier duty grinding, has an additional guard over the course wheel. How-

ever, the goggles are there, and the sign admonishing the worker to wear them.

3. This bulletin board carries several valuable posters, urging the workers to be careful.
4. "Do not move elevator until doors or gates are closed," should be posted on every elevator entrance, as on this one. Note certificate of merit won by this department in the Fifth Annual State-wide Textile Safety Contest in North Carolina (just above elevator sign).

Service by the National Committee for Conservation of Manpower In the Defense Industries*

By William G. Marks**

THIS country has been built on a foundation of voluntary, unselfish sacrifice throughout the years. It is due to this kind of service, that we are today the greatest nation in the world. Within the past two years our National Defense program has shown us that we again must make increasing sacrifices and services to our country. Today in every walk of life we find citizens giving in the fullest measure to the defense of our country and facing the prospect of even greater demands being made on each one of us as time goes on.

In the United States Labor Department a committee was organized over a year ago that is composed of serious thinking individuals who are contributing their time and experience to our National Defense in a program of vital importance to all of us—that of preventing accidents and industrial health disabilities. This committee known as the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries* offers an unusual type of voluntary safety advisory service to all defense contractors. In addition to the direct service to management, we are working closely with all other agencies and organizations who have made the prevention of accidents their watchword. State Labor Departments, Safety Councils, Insurance carriers, and many others are doing a fine job and we in the National Committee co-operate and, where needed, assist in any way possible the work done by these organizations but never in any sense replace their individual functions.

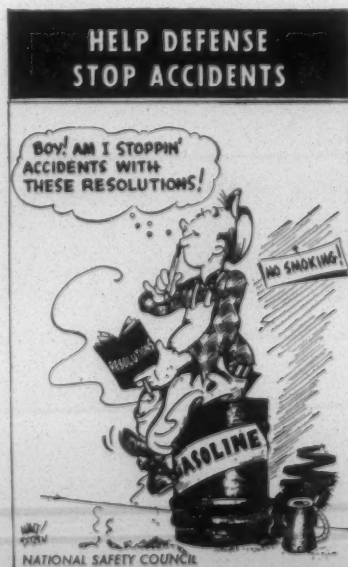
To give you a clearer conception of the scope of our National Committee, I would like to briefly outline the organization of our group which is Nation-wide yet preserving the individuality of its special agents located in each industrial community. Over 400 of our volunteer special agents engaged in safety work in

private industry serve our country's needs, giving without reserve, of their time and knowledge. Each State activity is directed by a State Chairman who in turn works closely with the Regional Representative, of whom there are eight in the country's division according to industrial activity. The work of these special agents is necessarily limited by the duties of their regular occupations in private industry. Their regular jobs, like all of ours, must be considered if they are to have their "bread and butter." So to supplement their work, a full time safety consultant has been appointed by the Labor Department for each region. It is his function to co-ordinate the work of all in the region and be available for service which would require too much time for the volunteer men to give in many cases. Job studies requiring considerable time to complete and detailed plant inspections, talks to some distant group of safety minded people, are some of the jobs filled by the full time consultant in the region. The result of all this is a well balanced organization which can offer any needed safety advisory service to defense contractors, whether direct or indirect contractors.

The Textile Industry in past years has had a difficult task of satisfying stockholders and at the same time maintaining high standards of equipment and safety organization which might entail considerable time or expenditures. Speaking very broadly, many textile plants eliminated much of the work on accident prevention, and today we now have the job of building up complete safety organizations in the shortest possible time if we are to safeguard our National Defense program.

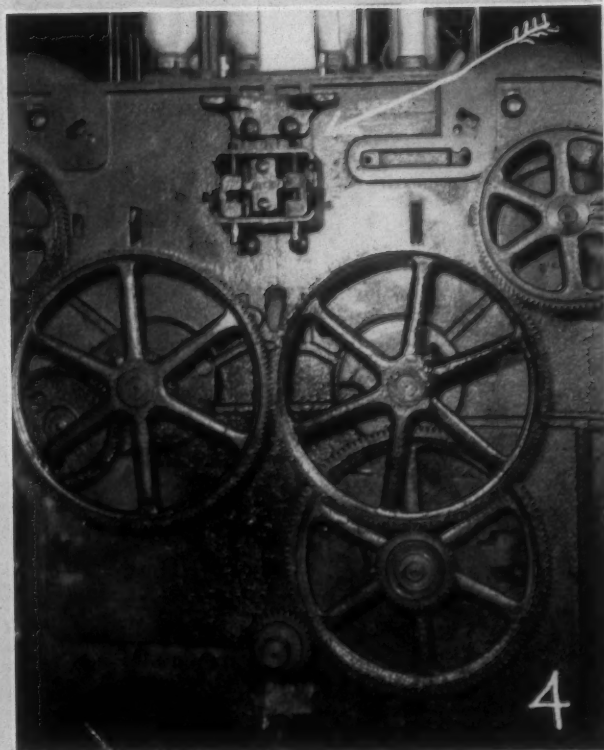
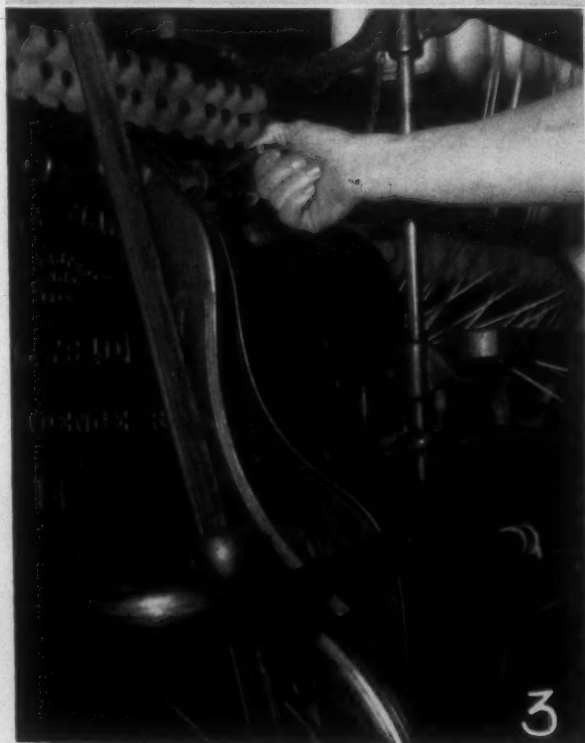
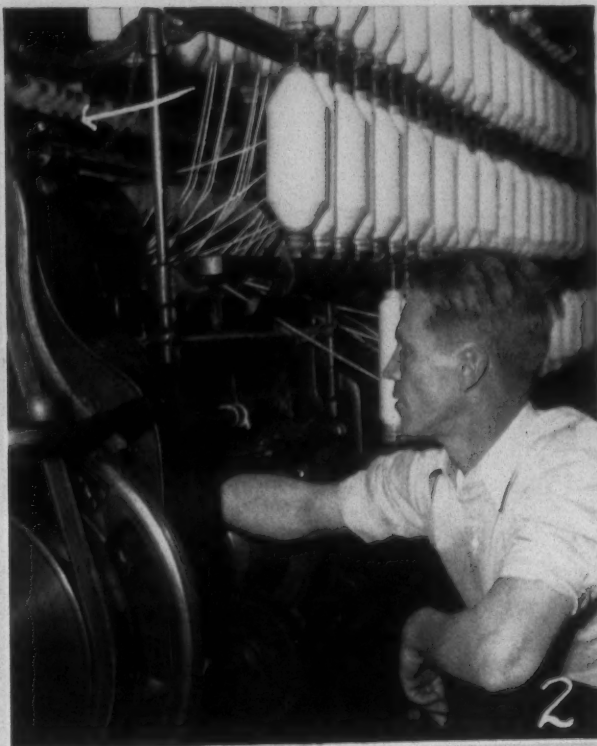
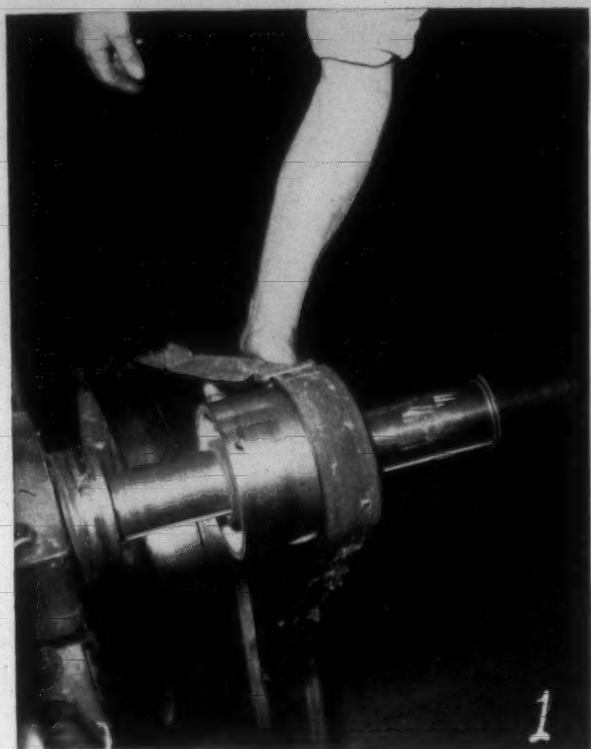
In our direct contact with management, the special agent has, as his main objective, the job of selling to management a well balanced safety program which in many cases is carried on by the operating personnel of the plant in addition to other duties without the benefit of a full time

(Continued on Page 78)



*Article secured through help of National Safety Council.

**Safety Consultant, Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.



It is the responsibility of the mill to make working conditions as safe as possible. Then it is the responsibility of the worker to see that he doesn't injure himself through carelessness.

1. This worker should not shift a belt with his bare hand; this is inviting injury. On the other hand, note the protective loose collar on the end of the projecting shaft; a worker's clothing could not become entangled in this shaft.
2. This worker's arm and hand would be in serious danger were it

not for the protective device indicated by the arrow in the upper left hand corner. This prevents the machine being started up while the mechanic is working on it.

3. This is a closer photo of the protective device mentioned in 2. It effectively locks the shipper in the "off" position.
4. Some modern spinning frames are protected by the device indicated by the arrow. This prevents the machine being started when the head end is open, thus protecting the section man when working on the frame.

"Human Security" Plans Contribute Toward Accident Prevention

By Bert Leiper
Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co.

ALTHOUGH it may not be immediately apparent on the surface, one of the contributing factors to disabling accidents, both occupational and off-the-job, has been found to be the mental attitude of workers.

Directly affecting a worker's mental attitude, of course, is his physical condition, and—almost with equal force—that of immediate dependents. The worker who has discovered himself handicapped by some physical ailment requiring expensive medical or surgical treatment, usually finds his mind cluttered with worries that reduce his capacity for good work and at the same time make him far more liable to accidents.

The experience of many companies over a period of years has shown definitely that the operation of plans that provide for workers insurance safeguards against such physical handicaps, is bringing decided improvements in the productive capacities of the workers.

Where physical handicaps are found, such an insurance plan makes it possible for the worker to secure prompt and efficient medical or surgical treatment which in a majority of cases restores him to the production line in good physical condition, freed of the mental worries that served to slow him up and to render him a likely victim of an accident.

Such plans, in most cases, also include under their benefit provisions the immediate dependents of the worker, so that his mental worries about their physical welfare is relieved when medical or surgical skill removes or alleviates such physical disabilities.

Because of the heightened tempo of living, by reason of the national emergency affecting both occupational and off-the-job accidents, there is today an increasing need for protection plans geared to meet both the normal as well as the defense emergency.

It has been found, too, that workers who have such insurance protection are able to return more quickly to their jobs after disabling accidents or sicknesses by reason of the skilled medical attention possible because of the plan.

Specializing for many years in group protection plans for the workers of textile plants, one insurance company has developed "Human Security" programs that are made available to workers without financial participation of their employers, for the most part, other than permitting deduction of premiums over the plant payrolls.

These "Human Security" plans, as a rule, include safeguards against loss of income to include accident or sickness of the worker; a trip to the hospital and surgical care; hospital care for dependents, with surgical attention; indemnity to the dependent family upon the death of the worker; family funeral benefits for immediate members of the worker's family and maternity care.

Extra! Extra! Jimmie Ignorance Gets Electric Chair

Alexander City, Ala.—Jimmie Ignorance went to trial today before a crowded court room without an attorney to defend him, because no one felt he had the right to continue to live on the grounds that he had willingly ignored all safety rules in place of work and enticed others to do the same, thus causing them to have accidents. It was further pointed out in the trial that he was a bad influence around and in industrial plants because of the charges brought against him by his victims.

Charge one states that he was forever hanging around safety posters and placing himself in front of them so the employees could not read safety suggestions, thus causing them to follow his unsafe manners of behaving himself around machinery, whereas they took chances by fixing machinery while running.

Charge two states that he came into the mill with old shoes on and walked around in front of employees, giving them reason to think that they could too, and not be injured by catching their feet on objects and throwing them into machinery, or catching a splinter in the worn sole of their shoes.

Charge three states that he stood around and drank soft drinks before employees and then set the empty bottle any place he found handy, causing them to do the same, whereby one employee received an injury by a broken bottle and another received a serious fall when he stepped on the bottle. The charge further states that he turned his nose up at a bottle cap lying on the floor and caused the man walking behind him to do the same, many times, until one day he stepped on it and received a permanent injury.

Charge four states that he came running down the warp alley one night and enticed a man to do the same and the victim of tom-foolery ran into another employee, causing both to be hurt.

Charge five states that he went out in the machine shop and hid the goggles, causing one employee injuries when he did not use them.

Charge six states that he hung around safety meetings and gave people something else to think about when they should have had their minds on safety.

Mr. Accidents Are Stupid, attorney for the plaintiffs, put these charges before the court and asked that the jury deliver a just and final verdict in the removal of a person, so that employees could carry on their work in the safest manner possible, and remain healthy and happy, free from bodily injuries. He further asked the court in the event that the accused should try to re-enter industrial plants, that he would find a "Not Welcome" sign and that sign could best be shown by the employee having knowledge of working with safety in mind, with no spare room for the accused to take up his abode.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree and a sentence to the electric chair, with the final warning to employees to get wise should Jimmie Ignorance's ghost appear and the fruits of this wisdom is knowledge—Safety Knowledge.—*Avondale Sun.*

A "Safety Code" That Has Produced Results

NEW WORKERS at Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries, Inc., Biltmore, N. C., are given a 34-page booklet, titled "Safety Code." In it they find safety defined as follows: Safety is the art of doing one's daily tasks and living one's daily life, so as not to jeopardize in any way the safety of oneself or his fellowman, through some careless or thoughtless act of his. The price of safety is continued vigilance against carelessness. The booklet then outlines the general safety policy of the company, the safety organization, the safety record, and the purpose of the booklet.

The purpose of the booklet, as described therein, is as follows: The primary purpose of this booklet is to enable new employees to learn quickly the things that must be done to avoid accidents without learning them the "hard

way" through bitter experience. It is also to remind older employees what must be done to avoid accidents and to advise them when they move to new jobs as to the special hazards they will encounter on the new job. All must bear in mind that the Safety Practices listed in this booklet are not just a list of rules based on theory, but are the result of investigations of actual accident.

On January 2nd of this year the Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries completed 4 million man hours without a disabling injury. Because of this outstanding record we are reprinting here the General Safety practices, as outlined in their booklet.

Safety practices are divided into two general groups, i.e., General Safety Practices that apply to all departments and jobs, and Special Safety Practices that apply mostly to certain departments and jobs.

The General Safety Practices are as follows:

(1) *Reporting Accidents*

Probably the first cardinal principle of safety

(Continued on Page 65)



HONOR Roll of former textile mill employees or sons of textile mill employees who are now in uniform in the army, navy, marines or air forces. We will welcome similar lists from other mills.

Lanett (Ala.) Mill Div. West Point Mfg. Co.

James H. Miles
Jessie A. Britt
James T. Morgan
Roy Oliver
Ocie Sadler
William A. Hamby
Robert Kelley
Ralph I. Moore
Douglas P. Newby
Clarence Spradlin
Carey Cantrell
James L. Butler
Robert L. Hill (Col.)
Johnnie Reaves
Paul B. Dodgen
George F. Hendry
W. O. Alexander
George D. Lipham
Robert W. Reed
Curtis Griffin
William E. Gray
Earl McClung
Grady J. Bailey
Isom House
Jesse C. Owens
Herman E. Gunn
Maxie O. Murphy
Douglas J. Hall
Robert M. Alsobrook
Vesta Yarbrough
Charles T. Pearson
Allen D. Hines
Harold Johnson
William C. Hudson
Marvin G. Gilmore
Rufus Melton (Col.)
Wesley Stewart

Jackson Griffin
Andrew B. Foster
Calvin W. White
Enis Johnson (Col.)
George H. Wilson
Gachet Sherrill
Daniel D. Taylor
Louie Backstrom
Fred Sherrer
Frank D. Harmon
Howard Williams
Emmett F. Johnson
William P. Wilson
Aubry Lankford
Richard C. Robbins, Jr.
Roy Crouch
Emmett Templeton
William P. Birchfield
Barney E. Nixon
John B. Foster
Nelson Warren
Howard C. Robinson
Edgar L. Adams
Marshall Mehaffey
Jesse Self
Glen Ray
Walter J. Meadors
Jack Federline
Elbert Posey
Davis Concus
Arnold J. Sims
Ralph L. Yarbrough
William A. Wilson
Hugh D. Gray
Floyd Allen
James W. Watson
Oliver D. Childs

Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

Clay Nolen (Army)
Charlie Farmer (Army)
Carl Threlkeld (Army)
Raymond Welch (Army)
Paul Mauney (Army)
Robert Cody (Army)
Mack Deadmond (Army)
William Pruitt (Army)
Hal Pruitt (Army)
Fred Adair (Army)
James Falls (Army)
Charles Ballard (Army)
James Eldridge (Army)
James Cox (Army)

Sid Stilwell (Army)
Carmon Enloe (Army)
Charles Lane (Army)
Arthur Gibson (Army)
Martin McArver (Army)
Ira Hull (Navy)
Clifford McNabb (Navy)
Acey Hopper (Navy)
Robt. L. Harris (Marines)
Sam W. Lane (Marines)
Tony Deadmon (Marines)
William England (Aviation)
William H. Dover (Aviation)

The Jefferson Mills

No. 1 Mill and No. 4 Mill, Jefferson, Ga.

Morris M. Bryan, Jr.
James R. Dailey
Buford N. Cotton
Grady Walton Stover
James E. Mundy, Jr.
William R. Jackson
Dewey C. Anglin

William H. Gasaway
Carl Vinson McClain
Grady Varnel Daves
Le Roy Grunnells
Richard O. Jones
Milton M. Coley
William B. White

No. 2 Mill, Crawford, Ga.

James F. Whitehead
Albert Brooks
Frank H. Spratlin
Grady L. Cassels

C. W. Looney
Haskell E. Brooks
Ralph Williams

No. 3 Mill, Royston, Ga.

James H. Carey
John P. Fleming
Frank Duncan
Leonard J. Johnson

Charlie Garner
Frank Browning
T. H. Beebe
Raymond W. Bost

Prevention of Accidents Means Larger Profits to the Mill

By H. W. Dragoo
Director of Safety Publicity
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

WITH the demands of our war-time economy increasing even as fighting units are being completed on assembly lines, the need for a closer co-ordination of production efficiency is being brought more and more forcibly to the attention of industrialists all over the country. Those engaged in the vital cotton textile industry have been jarred to this understanding—but merely realizing the job that everyone must do is not enough.

But, once you have accepted the proposition that increased efficiency is the new guiding light of industry, once you have realized that speeding up production is a "must" that will be put at the top of every order, once you have realized that the textile field has a duty to perform—"What then?" It is impossible to set up new machinery (even if it were available and more efficient). It is impossible to organize a new productive system. These tools of industrial management cannot be pressed into the breach, for this is a job that must be done now.

One solution lies with the "soldier of industry," the Safety Engineer. It is within his ability to prevent costly tie-ups, see that production schedules are maintained, prevent breakdowns, reduce operating costs and improve the general efficiency of the plant. In a recent analysis of industrial accidents in operations similar to those encountered in textile plants, it was found that the average cost of these accidents was roughly \$250. At first glance it might be assumed that this cost is comparable to that amount paid by the insurance carrier as a result of the compensation required by law.

Only 20 per cent of this amount is actually paid by the insurance carrier to take care of medical expenses, compensation and other charges which are specifically referred to in the liability policy. The other \$200 represents charges due to decreased plant efficiency, disrupted delivery schedules, repairs to broken parts, lowered plant

morale, spoilage and other costs that were directly or indirectly caused by accidents. Since these charges merely represent averages, it is to be understood that any individual case might be far from in line with the figures, but the study is a case in point that indicates the extreme importance of accident reduction in increasing efficiency.

Obviously insurance rates cannot be reduced as accidents are prevented. The employer is keenly interested in reducing his insurance cost to a minimum, but this reduction can only be obtained through a satisfactorily improved experience over a substantial length of time. But when accidents are prevented, an immediate gain accrues to the employer—and it increases at the rate of \$200 for every accident prevented.

A textile mill employing 1,150 workers had an average of 49 accidents per year before undertaking a comprehensive accident prevention program. The next year this was reduced to 21, then to 14 and last year to 8, a total of 104 fewer accidents, representing a saving in production cost of \$20,800.

With the improvement of textile machinery and with the increasingly complicated method of production, many points of hazard to the worker have been introduced causing an increasing number of serious accidents and a host of minor accidents each year. The majority of textile mill accidents are caused by gears, chains and sprockets, belts, shafting, protruding set screws and other dangerous revolving and reciprocating parts of machinery. The most serious injuries, however, are usually caused by

revolving beaters, rolls, and cylinders which have numerous steel teeth on their surfaces for cleaning, separating, opening and combing purposes.

In any classification of textile industries, as far as accidents are concerned, consideration must be given to the particular hazards to which the floor sweeper is exposed.

(Continued on Page 68)




The Randolph Mills

INCORPORATED

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NAPPED FABRICS

BLEACHED AND PIECE DYED.
STRIPES AND PICKER MIXTURES



Accident Prevention will Hasten Victory

Mill News

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Smith Yarn Mill, W. Henkel Smith, proprietor is now operating on coarse yarns. It has 648 spindles.

VILLA RICA, GA.—The Worthan Hosiery Mill of this place recently added 25 half hose machines, purchased from Morris Speizman, of Charlotte, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Waverly Braid Mills, 222 E. Long Avenue, is now operating 200 braiders upon shoe laces and braids. A. J. Melvin is treasurer and C. F. Orr is general manager.

BANNING, GA.—The Winton Mills of this place have been dismantled and the machinery moved to mills at Fort Valley Ga., and Cottdale, Ala., which are under the same management.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The nylon throwing plant of the Duplan Corp., recently established here, is located at 1275 White street, and has 22,944 throwing spindles. S. F. Burtis is superintendent.

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C.—The buildings of the former Boiling Springs Hosiery Mill have been purchased by R. J. Wood, of Waco, N. C., owner of the Buffalo Mills, at Stubbs, N. C. Mr. Wood has, as yet, not decided what he will do with the buildings.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Burlington Mills Corp. recently purchased the two-story frame dwelling adjoining its general offices on Bellemeade street and have renovated it as an addition to its offices here.

MORGANTON, N. C.—The Duff Looms, Inc., are now in operation with 20 looms upon draperies and upholstery fabrics. C. H. Ross is president and treasurer and J. M. Gayle is superintendent. Both are also with Ross Fabrics, Inc.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Looms recently removed from the Mercury Mill, at Charlotte, N. C., which has been dismantled, have been shipped to the Martel Mills here. Two hundred and four of the looms have been put into operation, while 48 have been put into storage.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Three vacant hosiery mill plants in the vicinity of Greenville may be used in the near future by the Government for war production, it is reported. The plants in view are the old Conestee, Pelham and Lancaster hosiery mill buildings.

Reason for utilizing these plants is said to be because they can be quickly converted into war use, thus saving in building materials, and because they can be operating

much quicker than if new plants had to be built. The type of material to be manufactured was not disclosed.

CLAREMONT, N. C.—C. D. Jessup & Co., of Claremont, recently purchased a 30-inch Fletcher extractor, with automatic timing, through F. W. Warrington & Co., of Charlotte, N. C.

CATAWBA, N. C.—With the completion of an addition to the Elliott Knitting Mill here, and the installation of new equipment, the finishing department has been increased by 7,500 square feet, it is reported. The addition was needed for filling Army and Navy orders for socks.

SELMA, ALA.—The plant of the California Cotton Mills Co. here, which has not been in operation for some time, has been sold to the Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co., of Newark, N. J. The company still operates the mill at Uniontown, Ala.

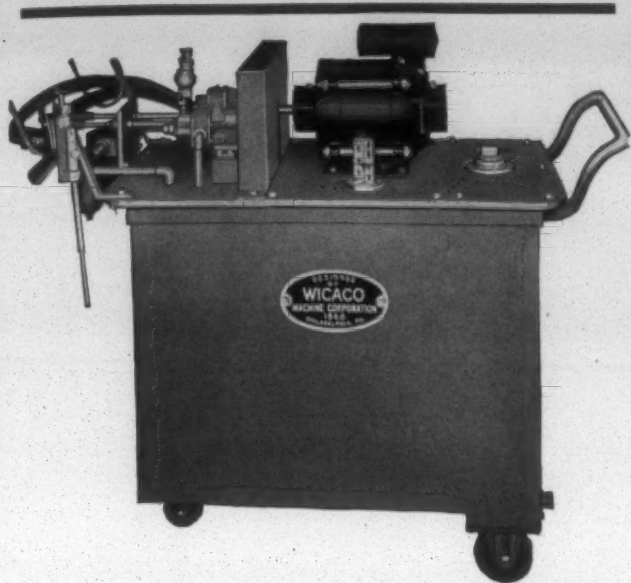
ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Extensive repair work and improvements are under way at Abbeville Mills here. A new picker room is being built and the whole building is being reroofed and painted. Work is being done by the Daniel Construction Co., of Greenville.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The plant of the former Crowder's Mountain Mill is now being operated as the Frieda Mfg. Co., and manufactures 90's to 140's combed yarns in single and ply. Chas. S. Williams, of Kings Mountain, is president, and A. Alex Shuford, of Hickory, N. C., is secretary and treasurer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The American Enka Corp. is constructing a \$40,000 addition to the twisting room of its plant at Enka, near here. The addition is to be 80x200 feet and two stories in height. Work has already begun, and it is expected that the addition will be completed within 90 days. The work is being done by Merchant Construction Co., of Asheville.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Canadian-American Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, has bought the old Durham Hosiery Mill at Chapel Hill and will establish some sort of industry here, Governor Broughton said February 4th. The Governor added that he did not know the nature of the industry.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The main buildings and more than 200 acres of the former Carolina Rayon Mills property here have been transferred to the Defense Plant Corp. for conversion by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Co., and the deed has been filed in the office of the register of deeds in Graham. The Carolina Rayon Mills went into bankruptcy several years ago.



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yarn, belts, tape.

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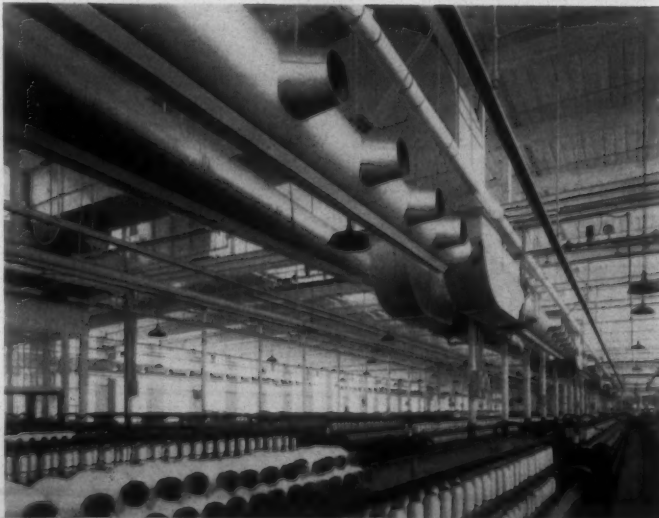
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AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
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ENGINEERS - EQUIPMENT



for the TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Personal News

H. W. Flynn is manager of the Celanese Lánese Corp., Burlington, N. C.

W. S. Gantt, formerly of Magnolia, Ark., is now second hand in spinning, No. 2 plant, Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mills Co.

C. E. Davis, Jr., formerly of Charlotte, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Cedartown Yarn Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

J. F. Plexico, formerly with U. S. Rubber Co. textile plant at Shelbyville, Tenn., has been transferred to the company's plant at Des Moines, Iowa.

J. A. Miller has resigned as president and manager of the Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga., and LaFayette, Ga.

L. D. Putnam, formerly with Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Pineville, N. C., plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co.

Lt. Robert H. Hope, superintendent of Jackson Mills No. 2, Wellford, S. C., has been ordered to active duty with the U. S. Army at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Capt. J. C. Childers, official at Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., has been ordered to active duty with the army and is now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky.

J. L. Thompson has been transferred and promoted from the Pineville, N. C., plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., to overseer of carding at the No. 1 plant of the company at Charlotte.

B. L. Quick, formerly overseer of carding at the No. 1 plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

George E. Glenn has resigned as superintendent of the Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga., to become president and general manager of the Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga., and LaFayette, Ga.

C. G. Seabrook has been named purchasing agent for the Gossett chain of mills, including plants at Anderson, and Calhoun Falls, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and Martinsville, Va. He succeeds Frank Jones, who has been promoted.

Russell H. Dupille, former industrial engineer with C. L. Stevens Co., of Maryland, has been named assistant to

the general superintendent of the Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Robt. I. Dalton, of Charlotte, N. C., North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee representative of the Whittin Machine Works, has been elected a director of the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Charlotte.

S. Frank Jones, purchasing agent for the Gossett chain of mills, with headquarters at Anderson, S. C., has been named secretary and assistant treasurer of the company to succeed Chris Suber, retired.

Thurmond Chatham, president of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., has been ordered to active duty as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Chatham served in the last war.

F. M. Kimble, Jr., who recently became president of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., is the son of F. M. Kimble, general manager and treasurer of the Poulan (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Walter M. Mitchell, salesman in the Atlanta, Ga., territory for Draper Corporation for the past 20 years, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the company.

Malcolm Campbell, senior cotton technologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been in the South recently visiting textile mills to gather information for a talk he is to make in Los Angeles, Calif., in April.

Chester L. Eddy Joins Augusta Chemical Co.

Chester L. Eddy, formerly Southern sales manager for Arnold, Hoffman & Co., and before that assistant manager for Renfrew Bleachery, Travelers Rest, S. C., has been made sales manager for Augusta Chemical Co., Augusta, Ga., manufacturers of ACCO sulphur dyestuff and ACCO printing paste. His headquarters will be in Augusta.

Clifton Watson Joins War Production Board

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., announces that Clifton E. Watson has been extended a leave of absence in order to take an im-

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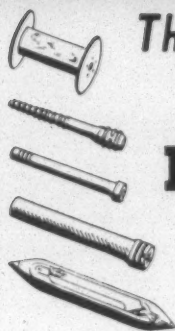
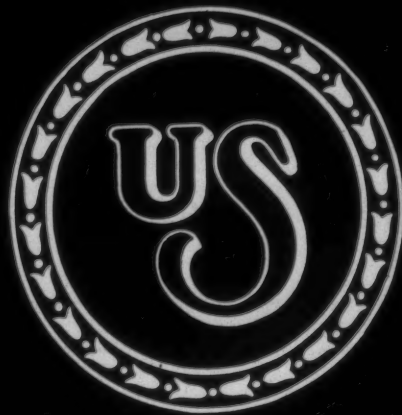
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portant position with the textile machinery division of the War Production Board.

Mr. Watson is manager of Southern sales and has been located at the Emmons plant in Charlotte, N. C.

George Field, manager of the Charlotte division, and William Taylor, superintendent, will carry on in Mr. Watson's place.

John A. Spooner Resigns As Advertising Manager of American Viscose Corp.

John A. Spooner, advertising manager for the American Viscose Corp. since 1930, has resigned that position.

Mr. Spooner, a graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, has had a great deal of experience with textiles, first with his father with Century Beverly Co., then with F. U. Stearns & Co., selling cotton goods, and later with Viscose. His advertising experience was with Curtis Publishing Co. and N. W. Ayer & Sons, before joining American Viscose.

Channing Brown Heads N. C. Engineers

Channing B. Brown, industrial engineer of the Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C., was recently elected president of the North Carolina Society of Engineers at their annual meeting.



The Society of Engineers includes members of the various chapters of A. S. C. E., A. S. M. E., A. I. E. E., A. W. W. A., and A. S. H. V. E. This covers practically all phases of engineering work done in this section.

The program featured many outstanding speakers, including Ed. Scheidt, of the F. B. I., and Governor Broughton of North Carolina.

Bike Riding Textile Veteran Retires

W. H. Tuttle, who recently retired from active service with the Pell City (Ala.) plant of Avondale Mills after serving with the company for 27 years, may be called back into service to serve as bicycle trainer for other workers, if the rubber shortage puts automobiles out of the running.

Mr. Tuttle has a bicycle. He probably can qualify as an expert on the subject of "proper care and handling of bikes," also, because he purchased his bike in 1902 (second hand), and has been riding it ever since. According to a report in the *Avondale Sun*, he has ridden it some 50,000 miles.

This record should make Mr. Tuttle competent to instruct a great many of us who will probably take up this form of transportation in the not-so-distant future.

Ladies' Night Meeting for Spindale Foreman's Club

The Foreman's Club of Spindale Mills, Inc., held its first Ladies' Night meeting and dinner Saturday, February 14th, at the Spindale Community House.

J. Will Pless, of Marion, Superior Court Judge of North Carolina, was the guest speaker.

OBITUARY

FRANK G. GERMAN

Frank G. German, North Carolina district representative of Acme Steel Co., died February 16th. He was born in Yorkshire, England, on July 2, 1898, and came to Canada about twenty-one years ago. In 1925 he moved to Charlotte, N. C., and ever since had been Acme Steel Co.'s representative in his adopted State.



Well known to the textile industry, Frank German made hosts of friends who will mourn his passing. He leaves his wife and two daughters, ages 10 and 11.

WM. C. VEREEN

Moultrie, Ga.—Wm. C. Vereen, 82, organizer of the Moultrie Cotton Mills, died at his home here February 16th.

Mr. Vereen was well known for his contributions to charities, community betterment, education and church activities. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of Downing & Co., world's biggest naval stores factor.

His survivors are two sons, W. J. Vereen, president of the Poulan Cotton Mills, vice-president of the Moultrie Cotton Mill and president of the Riverside Mfg. Co., and Eugene M. Vereen, active president of the Moultrie Banking Co.; Mrs. Jessie Vereen Smithwick, wife of former Congressman J. H. Smithwick, and Mrs. Jennie Vereen Bell, wife of Justice R. C. Bell of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

J. D. HOLLINGSWORTH

Greenville, S. C.—J. D. Hollingsworth, 64, widely known Greenville manufacturer of lick-ers, garnetting rolls, etc., died at his home here recently after a brief illness.

Mr. Hollingsworth was considered an authority on certain processes in the card room, and had been manufacturing card room supplies for some 18 years. His son, J. D. Hollingsworth, Jr., succeeds him in the operation of the business, having had more than ten years' experience under the tutelage of his father in carding technique.



BERTRAND A. PARKES

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bertrand A. Parkes, former president and founder of the National Drying Machinery Co., died at his home here February 8th. Mr. Parkes, 72, had been prominently identified with the finishing division of the textile industry since 1898, and held many patents in the drying machinery and equipment field. The business will continue under the leadership of his son, Ralph C. Parkes, who has been an active principal of the company since 1923.

How can I



- ★ **step up efficiency?**
- ★ **increase production?**
- ★ **stop wasting daylight?**
- ★ **stop wasting artificial light?**

Your ceilings and walls will tell you!

Suppose this order were issued to you today—

"By this time next week, increase production by 10%."

What would your answer be? That you must have more men? That you need more machinery? That your equipment is now operating at peak efficiency?

Let's look at another answer:

Paint your ceilings and walls WHITE!

Here's what a noted lighting engineer says on this subject:

*"Scientific tests show that white interiors which have turned yellow . . . which are covered with dirt . . . or interior surfaces which are unpainted . . . may reduce illumination as much as 60%. **slow down production of your workers 10% or more.**"*

Translated into terms of present-day production, working on three shifts a day, doesn't this mean that clean white ceilings and walls can be the direct cause of a 10% production step-up?

White paint's amazing power to reflect light brings other important benefits as well. Particularly important in these times, it stretches daylight . . . puts your lighting system on shorter hours. When your lights are on during

night shifts, white paint can raise their efficiency by as much as 50%. By promoting better vision, reducing eyestrain and fatigue, white paint helps your men do better work. And it improves sanitation, cuts down accidents.

With these facts in mind, isn't a good white paint job a "must" in your plant? Remember, it is quickly and easily accomplished, and its benefits to your production schedules are too important to be neglected.

• • •

For more than 40 years, Barreled Sunlight has been a recognized leader in the white-paint field. A Barreled Sunlight Representative will be glad to help you work out the most efficient, economical painting program for your plant. For details, write U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 5-C Dudley St., Providence, R. I.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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Published Semi-Monthly By

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Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Ellis Royal	Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Textile Safety Issue

In this issue we are presenting information and suggestions which, if followed, we believe will result in a marked reduction in the accident rate in the textile industry. The articles were prepared by practical people, experienced safety workers in the textile industry, who by their records have shown themselves competent to discuss the subject.

The eight full pages of photographs are so spaced as to make it possible for them to be torn out and posted on the bulletin board of the mill. We think they will serve a useful purpose, because they bring the subject of safety right into the mill—the workers can look around them and compare their own department with the photos.

We have accumulated a great deal of material on safety work that we do not have space for in this issue, but which we will publish from time to time in the future.

The textile industry is a comparatively safe one. Its record is much better than the average for large industries. Yet other industries, apparently more dangerous, have better records, among which are the following: automobile, glass, steel, laundry, cement. There is no reason why the textile industry cannot be safer than any of those industries if it is willing to work at it, and plan intelligently.

We have a limited number of extra copies, which may be obtained by interested parties until the supply is exhausted.

Criticising the Critics

Every American should realize that the only really important thing is to win this war.

Criticism of the conduct of this war is the right of every American provided such criticisms have facts as their basis and are intended solely to bring about greater efficiency in our war effort.

Criticisms which have other objectives cannot be justified and, in our opinion, stamp the critics as disloyal Americans.

There is one very definite group of critics who seem to be more interested in discrediting President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal group than in winning the war.

They are diligent in spreading rumors which they invent or which represent distortions or exaggerations of reports they have heard.

For instance, they spend much time asserting that the number of ships lost at Pearl Harbor was much greater than stated by the Roberts report, whereas the people know that had a false statement been made by Associate Justice Roberts, it would long since have been uncovered. Hundreds of civilians and wounded soldiers, who saw the damage, have returned to this country from Hawaii and had other ships been lost, they would have quickly denied the Roberts report.

It is needless for us to tell our readers that we have not been an admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt or a supporter of the New Deal. We believe that historians will record him as having been the greatest factor in the destruction of the American form of government, a form which has existed for 150 years and under which both capital and labor has prospered as in no other country of the world.

In spite of our feelings we have supported and shall continue to support all legitimate efforts of President Roosevelt to win this war. Life under the domination of Hitler and his allies would be far worse than life under the kind of government that Roosevelt and his associates might establish.

However, there appear to be those who would not wish us to win the war if victory means post-war domination by Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal group.

There are undoubtedly many in labor union circles who would not be nearly so anxious for the United States to win if they did not believe it would mean complete labor union domination of industry, and the certainty that in the future, no man will be allowed to work in industry unless he is a member of a union and his employers obligated to discharge him, if he fails to pay union dues.

There is a large group who would not like to see the war won unless chief credit for the win-



The best signal system ever devised does not guarantee safety—unless those signals are heeded.

All the signs of this speeded up production and living in 1942 point to increased accidents. (They were up 16 per cent for traffic alone in 1941, over 1940.)

Many forward-looking firms have prepared their workers to meet this increasing hazard by installing a Provident HUMAN SECURITY program, fitted to the needs of their employees and providing funds for emergencies that are sure to happen.

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Such HUMAN SECURITY Plans can be operated over the payrolls without other cost to employers than permitting these premium deductions.

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206 Madison Avenue • New York

ning goes to Russia, and there is another group who would hesitate to say that they would like to see the Allies win the war if much credit is to be given to the Russians and Stalin is to play a prominent part in post-war affairs.

We realize that solidarity in the United States could not have been attained had not Russia landed upon the side of the Allies. Less than one year ago certain people who are now 100 per cent for war preparations, and for the production of war materials, were holding frequent meetings and abusing this country for placing contracts for ships and planes and tanks. At that time they thought that Russia was upon the side of Germany and was rendering assistance to her.

Many such persons are for the United States now only because we are on the same side as Russia.

There are New Dealers whose desire for us to win is inspired chiefly by the thought that victory will mean the perpetuation of all the social reforms which have come since Franklin D. Roosevelt went into office, and because they feel that still more of their ideas will be enacted into laws during the post-war period.

There is a group who would not look with favor upon our winning the war unless they thought that it would mean complete wiping out of tariff barriers and the establishment of worldwide free trade. Unless we misunderstood recent statements, the preliminary agreement relative to repayment of lease-lend funds provides for the lowering or complete elimination of our tariffs on foreign made goods.

We fail to see how we can admit foreign made goods without tariff and at the same time continue our present scale of wages. That is beyond our comprehension.

With all of the above groups, support or criticism of our war efforts depend, to a large extent, upon the progress which is being made towards the future establishment of their selfish objectives.

Those who boast of loyalty, and condemn the critics, one day become severe critics when anything is done which does not go in their direction.

Criticisms are not evidence of disloyalty when those who criticize are without selfish objectives and only interested in the successful prosecution of the war.

In times of peace many army and navy men get into ruts. When no military activity is considered imminent, inefficient men are given routine promotions and allowed to progress towards retirement.

When war comes, deadwood among officers must be eliminated and criticisms and public

sentiment hastens such a process. It has been effective in England.

Up to the present time no definite labor policy has been announced by the administration and that is a just subject for criticism.

Seemingly reliable reports from Washington say that President Roosevelt and his inner circle consisting of Harry Hopkins and Leon Henderson are assuming the power to make practically all important decisions upon war preparations and strategy and that high ranking officials in the army and navy have only a secondary voice in such matters.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is President but that does not mean that his judgment upon war measures is competent. Harry Hopkins and Leon Henderson have abilities along certain lines but neither has ever done anything to justify his being considered a war expert.

If the strategy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins and Leon Henderson is faulty and causes us to lose the war, it will mean little to us if our only redress is to place the blame upon them. We shall not feel safe while our war strategy is in the hands of Roosevelt, Hopkins and Henderson.

This war is a grim and serious business and upon its outcome depends the freedom, not only of the present citizens of the United States, but of their children and their children's children for many generations.

As citizens we have a right to criticize improper assumptions of power by the President and his personally selected associates. Also to criticize the permitting of abnormal profits for those who manufacture war materials or permitting labor union racketeers to use the emergency to gain control over workers and force payment of union dues.

The all-important thing is to progress towards the winning of this war.

To criticize solely because of dislike for those who lead or because certain selfish objectives are not being attained, is disloyalty.

Constructive criticism based upon facts and for the purpose of bringing about a more efficient progress towards winning the war is the right of every American citizen and should not be discouraged.

Plant Vegetables

In a leading textile publication, the editor wrote an editorial of considerable length in which he urged all mill people to plant vegetables, if land was available.

We have the land and splendid gardeners, so what's the matter with Goldville—*Joanna News*, Goldville, S. C.

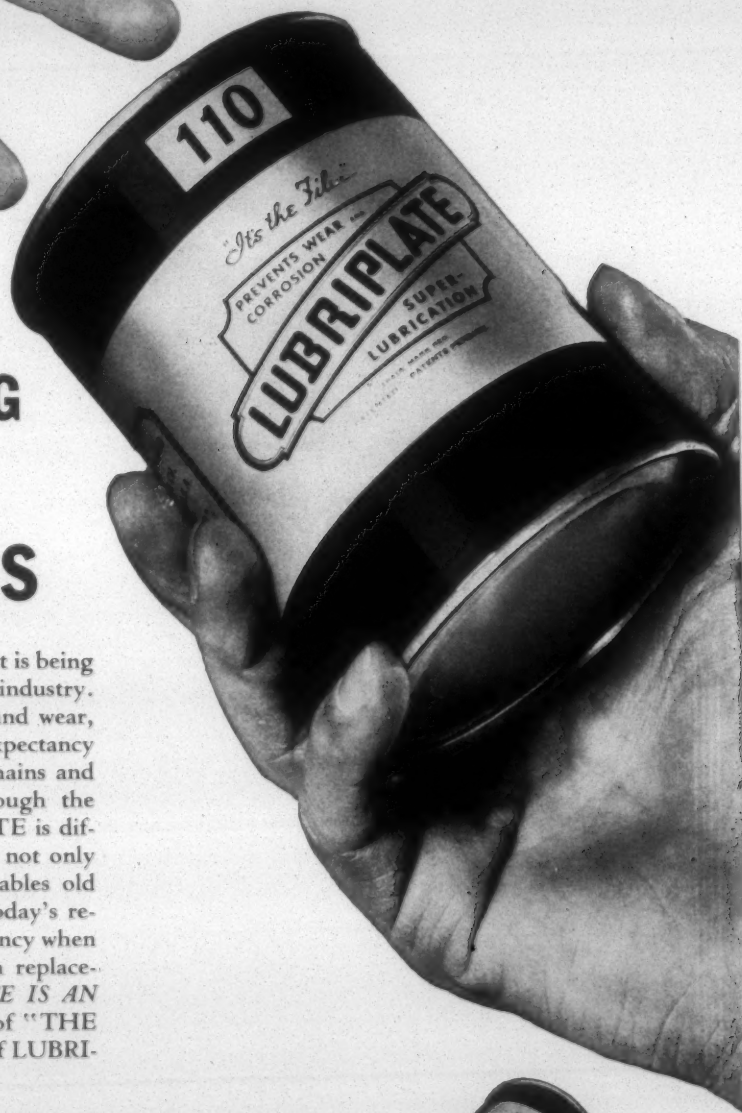


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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Safety For Textile Maintenance Workers

MACHINE SHOP workers, electricians, welders, painters—those men who work in the master mechanic's department, are exposed to the greatest hazards to be found around a textile plant. Here the management must be doubly energetic in fostering safe working habits, and the task is complicated by the very nature of the work done in this department.

The maintenance crew does not have a specific job, in most cases, and they do not work on the same type of work from day to day. A lathe operator may work all the time on a lathe, but from job to job his work varies, and the hazards on one job are not comparable with those on another job.

An electrician must work all over the mill, under the floor and on the roof, on high voltage and low voltage, in wide open spaces and in dark and cramped places. His jobs are always different, and generally have only one thing in common—they are dangerous.

Painters are frequently working from dangerous scaffolding, around dangerous machinery in operation, hot piping, etc., where any mis-step may be disastrous.

Carpenters are called upon to repair dangerous places around the mill or village, must work from ladders often, and generally are exposed to hazards.

Due to the complexity of the jobs done by the maintenance department, it is impossible to set down any hard and fast rules to follow. Probably the most effective way of holding down the accident rate in this department is through constant cautioning of the workers to do each job in the safest possible way, and to clamp down and *enforce rigidly* the reporting of even minor accidents for first aid treatment.

Because much of their work is on broken parts that have been sent to the shop for repair, or on rough castings, machinists are particularly exposed to small scratches and bruises, as well as small burns. In addition to this exposure to scratches, they are also exposed to various greases, oils, and dirty machinery that further complicates and tends to cause infection from small scratches and bruises that break the skin. For this reason first aid is even more important to machinists than to other workers in the mill.

The electrician's job is always dangerous, more so because the danger can so seldom be seen. Electricity, as such, is not visible, and a perfectly innocent looking set-up may be deadly.

Arthur S. Johnson, writing in *The American Mutual*

Magazine, reported some of the following accidents involving electricity:

"A worker, wet with perspiration, crossed an unpaved alley to the machine shop on some minor errand. As he stepped through the door onto the floor of the shop, he collapsed and, despite efforts to revive him, died almost instantly. Electrical burns on the soles of his feet and on his chest were the only pathological evidence disclosed at the autopsy. The only possible conclusion was death by electrocution. Investigation to discover the cause finally provided the solution to a very complex puzzle. These are the facts: Between a piece of steel lying on the machine shop floor and the packed earth of the alleyway was an electric potential above 100 volts. With all electrical machinery idle, the disc in the watt-hour meter registered no perceptible current leakage. With the shop in operation, however, the potential between the floor and earth appeared and disappeared intermittently. The housekeeping of the shop was poor with the wooden floor fairly covered with embedded turnings, borings and bits of scrap sufficient to make the whole floor area and all on it a single high resistant conductor. Examination of all electrical tools disclosed that all permanent units had all non-current carrying parts properly grounded. However, one portable electric drill was found to have a loose brush pigtail in contact with the motor frame. When this drill was laid on the floor, the electric potential between floor and earth was established. Apparently when the worker stepped onto the floor from the ground, he completed the circuit and received a shock strong enough to knock him down. Lying across the threshold with legs in the alleyway and chest on the floor, his body offered the best possible contact by which a lethal current could pass through his body. Although powerful enough to kill, the grounded current was still too small to blow the fuse which protected the line into which the shorted portable drill was plugged.

"To people not thoroughly familiar with electrical hazards, especially as respects the relation of voltage to killing power, this accident might well be mystifying. Research by the National Safety Council's Committee on low voltage and the experience gained in the investigation of a large number of electrocutions, however, show this single accident to be illustrative in several details of one of the danger points in the use of electric power. First to be noted is the complete ignorance of the fact that an electric potential existed in a completely unprotected area.

Second, that the victim was completely innocent of any infraction of a safe practice or a safety rule. Third, that the voltage which killed was about the same as standard lighting circuits, believed by many to be too low to kill. Fourth, that, in spite of a bad state of repair electrically, such tools may still be operative in sufficiently good mechanical repair. Tools have frequently been found in bad enough repair to charge the non-current carrying parts, but yet were not leaking sufficiently to blow the fuses or operate other line-protection device." * * * * *

"At the outset it is well to recognize that electric shock which injures kills. Unlike the ordinary run of falls, handling material accidents, injuries by contact with dangerous parts of machinery, etc., which range in result from minor injuries requiring only superficial attention, to permanent disability and death, an electric shock accident is absolute. No one knows anything about the countless thousands of contacts with electricity which did not cause death either because the contact was too poor of the conductivity of the body circuit was too high, or some other chance protective condition which prevented any more than a tingle or slight jolt. Those victims who were knocked down and recovered did so quickly and their experiences do not appear in the accident records as partial or temporary disabilities. The point that must be remembered is that electrical contact is potentially fatal and that those persons who escaped death were simply lucky.

"Portable electrical equipment periodically should be rung out with a magneto or tested with some other ground testing device. Visual observation that coils and connec-

tors are in proper place and that insulation is tight is not enough. Metal casings should be insulated to prevent contact, especially in the case of portable lights. Brass sockets are inexcusable. There is some remaining question whether a third conductor wire to provide permanent ground between the non-current carrying parts and earth should be provided on 110-volt equipment. Such a ground conductor is provided for in the National Electric Code for 220-volts and up, and is recommended for use with 110.

"One of our engineers observed a plant's electrical maintenance crew working at the cross-arm level of poles carrying a 550-volt power line. The engineer criticised the foreman for his failure to provide protective blankets, to insist upon the use of gloves and in other ways to demonstrate his knowledge of safe practices and his interest in doing the job in the safest possible manner. Our engineer conceded that circumstances made it necessary to do the work with the power line alive. The foreman's excuse was that the crew comprised skilled electricians who knew how to work around hot wires, that conditions were dry and, therefore, perfectly safe. The engineer made an issue of the matter and failed to get the support of the plant superintendent. The superintendent passed it off by saying the electrician-foreman 'knew what he was doing.' The job was completed in the manner in which it was started and nobody was hurt. However, the creation of safety-consciousness in the souls of that electrician-foreman and that plant superintendent was indefinitely postponed. Of course, the electrician-foreman knew what he was doing. Of course, the linemen were skilled mechan-

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ics. So are thousands of other mechanics who inadvertently slip, drop something, move unexpectedly or, in some similar simple way, just barely miscalculate what is about to happen. When they resort to the best known safe practices and use the protective devices provided, they sustain no injury; the little accidents make no history. On the other hand, when they fail to use the safeguard or to follow the safe practice, or when no safeguard is provided, then the mischance more frequently results in serious injury. In the case of electrical hazard, the injury is usually fatal."

Textile Machinery Industry in the War

The American textile machinery industry is engaged in the manufacture of direct war materials as well as repair parts and machinery for the production of the yarns and fabrics needed for military and essential civilian requirements, R. S. Dempsey, Chief of the Textile Machinery Section of the War Production Board, said recently.

"By the middle of 1942 the big producers will have completed their tooling-up and about 40 to 50 per cent of their capacity will be an ordnance work," Mr. Dempsey said.

"The other half of the industry's capacity will be devoted to the production of parts for maintenance and repair of existing textile machinery, and the manufacture of new equipment for mills engaged in the production of goods required to clothe the armed forces and for essential civilian clothing.

"Only those mills now producing or which will produce goods on which there are present or anticipated shortages will be able to get new machinery.

"Machinery now being built is going first to those mills which will make duck, combed yarn and combed twills, and other constructions on which the Army and Navy are not able to fill their requirements according to schedule. Machinery for these purposes is being accorded relatively high preference ratings. As the size of the armed forces increases, it is anticipated that further shortages will arise and the policy will be to allot machinery only to those mills that will increase their production of war goods. This will apply also to machinery for replacement of wornout equipment. If a mill is running on war goods, or it can no longer run some of its units, that mill will be given consideration for replacement machinery.

"When this country entered the war in December, there was a considerable quantity of textile machinery under contract. Most of this machinery was intended to make goods that are not essential to the Army and Navy or civilian needs. Unless this machinery can be changed over to make needed goods, delivery of this machinery must be indefinitely postponed.

"There is no time to build new mills or to put additional equipment in place to relieve shortages. The job must be done by using all the machinery in place to produce quickly those goods that are vital to the war program. It is possible to convert some machinery units, to make goods they have never made before. This conversion must be accomplished without delay."



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Recent Army Webbing Awards Exceed \$1,250,000

Recent contract awards covering webbing for Army use total in excess of \$1,250,000, the War Department has announced. The awards, handled through the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, include procurement authorization for a wide variety of types of webbing in widths ranging from fractional dimensions up to 5½ inches.

W. N. Chace Heads Staple Fiber Sales For American Viscose

William N. Chace has been appointed head of the staple fiber sales division of the American Viscose Corp., succeeding H. Wickliffe Rose, who has been transferred to the company's head office in Wilmington, Del., to take charge of the corporation's Research and Planning Department, it has been announced. Mr. Chace was formerly assistant to Mr. Rose.

Mr. Chace attended the University of Virginia and entered the textile business in New York in 1934 as grey goods sales agent for Lawton Mills, of Painfield, Conn. He joined the American Viscose Corp. in 1939 and since that time has been identified with the sale of "Fibro," the company's rayon staple fiber.

Rayon Staple Diversion Seen As Result Wool Order

The new wool order sharply curtailing, for the second quarter of the year, the quantity of wool going into civilian fabrics, is believed to mean that rayon producers soon will be ordered to deliver a fairly substantial quantity of rayon staple fiber to worsted mills during April.

Rayon producers making viscose process staple fiber were asked to make small quantities available to worsted mills for tops during March, to allow these mills to engage in research and development work. The quantity was about 200 pounds for each mill.

According to the belief of some persons in the market, this quantity would be increased gradually as mills showed their ability to use it to produce serviceable civilian fabrics.

The present belief in the market is that the quantity of wool available to mills for civilian fabrics has been cut so sharply that worsted mills will be forced to demand that the Government get them greater quantities of rayon staple fiber. The woolen mills apparently are not in so poor a position as the worsted mills because of the greater freedom their process allows for the employment of reprocessed wool and other short fibers.

The idea of slow, orderly reséarch in the use of rayon staple fiber probably will be dropped with the War Production Board deciding to let the mills do the experimenting as they go along, with the assistance, of course, of the rayon staple producers. The precedent for this is the allocation of rayon filament yarn to hosiery mills which knew as little, if not less, about using rayon than even worsted mills.

Act To Preserve SXP Cotton Seed

Action designed to increase the production of long staple SXP cotton in this country was taken February 20th by the War Production Board.

It issued an order (M-92) prohibiting oil mills or cotton gins in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico from selling or using any SXP cotton seed until a representative of the Department of Agriculture has inspected the seed to ascertain whether it is suitable or unfit for planting.

Seed found suitable for planting must not be crushed and may be sold only to (1) persons heretofore engaged in the growing of SXP cotton, or having land suitable for the growing of such seed; and (2) to persons specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

Seed found unsuitable for planting is not subject to restriction except that it may not be sold or used for planting.

SXP cotton is used for balloon cloth and other aviation uses.

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Cancel Knitting Arts Exhibition Because of War

For the first time in 38 years the annual Knitting Arts Exhibition, scheduled for its first appearance in Atlantic City April 27th to 30th after 37 consecutive years in Philadelphia, has been cancelled.

Sponsored by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and the Underwear Institute, the 1942 showing of machinery, yarns and knitting mill accessories had been threatened by war-time priorities since December, after the hosiery association board had decided to transfer it to Atlantic City this April. Although 60 per cent of the exhibit space in that city's auditorium had already been sold despite the constant threat, the board finally decided that it would not be sufficiently representative, and therefore cancelled it. Last year there were about 200 exhibitors at Commercial Museum in Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the hosiery association, which according to its by-laws must be held each April, will probably be held in New York during the latter part of

that month, according to an announcement by Earl Constantine, president. The board will decide on the question next month.

Civilian Use of Some Vat Dyes May Be Cut 50%, Meeting Told

Washington, D. C.—Limitation by as much as 50 per cent of last year's civilian use of certain vat dyes is understood to have been discussed at a recent meeting of the Cotton and Rayon Finishers' Industry Advisory Committee.

The meeting was told by Robert R. Guthrie, assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, that the armed forces will require large quantities of dyes, especially those of the anthraquinone vat class. "As a result," Mr. Guthrie said, "the quantity of dyes available will be reduced to about 50 per cent of last year's supply. Plans should involve limitation of dark shades, and a reduction in depths of shades and of coverage in the case of printed material."

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Piedmont Section A.A.T.C.C. Meets April 18th in Raleigh

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its spring meeting on April 18th, at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., about 7 P. M.

The national research council of the A. A. T. C. C. will also meet in Raleigh during the same day, and many of them will probably be with the Piedmont Section at their evening meeting.

Textile School Increases Facilities For Research

During the past year the Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has expanded its facilities for textile research by adding a variety of new testing equipment.

A Foxboro recording psychrometer has been installed in the cork-insulated physical research laboratory, so that an accurate record of the prevailing atmospheric conditions in the laboratory can be kept. New equipment installed in this laboratory includes a power driven Mullen tester for making bursting tests on woven and knitted fabrics; a denseometer for determining the porosity of fabrics by measuring the rapidity with which air may be forced through them; a Wyzenbeek precision wear tester for determining the wearing quality of a fabric by measuring its resistance to abrasion; a tenseometer which facilitates the setting of tension devices on winder, warpers, slashers, etc.

A Belger roving tester has been installed in the yarn manufacturing department so that twist and tension imperfections in roving can be measured.

A comparascope for use in color-matching of dyed fabrics furnishes uniform light conditions not obtainable by any other method, has been added to the textile chemistry and dyeing research laboratory. Other new equipment in this laboratory includes a Hardy x-section device, new microscopes, and a micro-projector for use in projecting views of starches, fibers, and other minute materials through the microscope onto a screen where they can be studied by students.

For the past year the Textile School has been co-operating with the Textile Research Institute in a research project on the warp sizing of spun rayon. The sponsors of this project, on which progress has been reported, recently voted to continue the project for another year.

At the present time five graduate students are conducting research projects for their theses. These include "The Blending of Viscose and Acetate Rayon;" "The Processing of Two Inch, Five Denier, Crimped Staple Rayon on Cotton Machinery;" "Evaluation of Water Resistant Finishes;" "Study of Dyes Suitable for Dyeing Vinyon;" "Determination of the Twist Per Inch Giving the Best Breaking Strength for One and One-Half Denier Spun Viscose Yarn."

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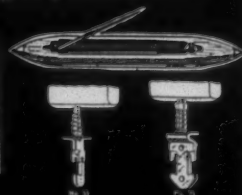
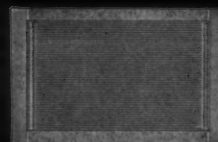
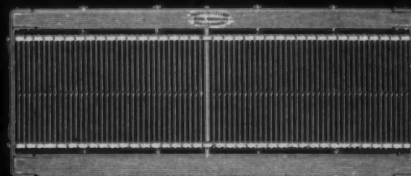
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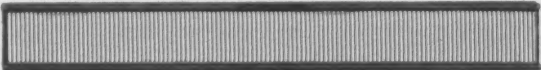
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In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if anything is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them. These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for every one cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own ability be questioned through the folly of the people, rather than to mismanage the public business with high reputation. I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise, who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment.

What then is my opinion?

That commanders should be counseled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy, who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. If, therefore, any one thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his traveling charges shall be defrayed.

But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. The city, in itself furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking within its own precincts, and rest assured that we shall pay no attention to any counsels but such as shall be framed within our camp.

(The words printed above are from an address delivered in 168 B. C. in the Roman assembly by Lucius Aemilius Paulus, who had just been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians.)

South Central Textile Chemists Meet On March 7th

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The South Central Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold a quarterly meeting in Chattanooga March 7th.

The chief speaker at the meeting will be P. J. Wood, of the Royce Chemical Co., who will speak on the subject, "Hydrosulphites." W. J. Kelly, Jr., publicity chairman for the meeting, said that he is hopeful that Thomas Smith, president of the National Association, will accept an invitation to attend.

Jack Anderson, of the Peerless Woolen Mills, of Rossville, Ga., is chairman of the South Central Section.

A "Safety Code" That Has Produced Results

(Continued from Page 41)

work is that all accidents no matter how slight must be given first aid attention *at once*.

If you have any kind of accident, no matter how slight, report the matter at once to your foreman and he will arrange to send you to the Plant Nurse.

(2) Reporting Illness

Also if you become ill for any reason you must report the fact to your foreman and he will send you to the Plant Nurse. You must remember that an ill employee is more likely to have an accident than a well one, and, therefore, it is just as important for you to report such a condition as it is to report that you have had an accident.

If the Plant Nurse finds your condition serious enough she will arrange to send you home or to a doctor. If you are sent home, because of illness, or fail to report to work because of illness, you must report to the Plant Nurse when you return to work for a check-up before you will be allowed to actually start working.

(3) Guards

Every known hazard that can be guarded has been guarded to the best of our knowledge and ability. Therefore, in connection with guards you must follow the following practices.

- (a) Never remove a guard for any reason. If you feel that a guard must be removed for some special reason take the matter up with your foreman first.
- (b) If you find a guard is not in place or is not working properly do not use the machine, and report the matter at once to your foreman.
- (c) If you believe a guard is inadequate for any reason, report the matter to your foreman, giving him your reasons and if possible, suggest a way to improve the guard.
- (d) If you find a place not guarded and believe it should be, report the matter at once to your foreman.

(4) Repairing and Oiling Machines

No machine operator is allowed to repair, oil or grease his machine, and this includes such minor jobs as replacing fuses, dressing belts, etc. Men experienced in such work are provided and are the ones who must do such work. If it becomes necessary to stop a machine for repairs of any kind the following practices must be followed.

- (a) Report to your foreman that your machine needs attention and he will arrange to send for the proper mechanic.
- (b) Be sure the machine has been shut down before the switch is pulled so that when the switch is thrown in the machine will not start up.
- (c) All mechanics are provided with "Safety Signs" which they must place on the switch or other starting device of a machine when they start working on it. This is to warn all concerned that men are working on the machine and for that reason the machine is not to be started.
- (d) Do not remove a "Safety Sign" or start a

machine when such a sign is found on the starting device of a machine. The only one allowed to remove such signs is the man putting it up.

- (e) Do not start a machine even after the "Safety Sign" has been removed and you have been advised to go ahead, without first learning that no one is actually working on it.
 - (f) Belt dressing shall be done only by authorized persons and then only when the machine is stopped.
 - (g) Machines must always be *stopped* before doing any *repairing, adjusting or cleaning*.
- ### (5) Use of Goggles or Face Shields

In order to guard against eye and other face injuries goggles and/or face shields must be used under the following conditions.

- (a) When operating air hammers or drills on hard materials and surfaces such as concrete.
- (b) When using cold chisels and sledge hammers by hand to cut hard materials and surfaces such as concrete.
- (c) When handling caustics, acid and peroxide.
- (d) When using air hose for any purpose. Air hoses must never be used to blow dust off your or another employee's clothes.
- (e) When operating all kinds of power grinding machines.
- (f) When operating power saws and planers.
- (g) When painting overhead surfaces.

Persons using goggles or face shields must thoroughly inspect them before using them and make sure they fit properly. Do not use goggles or face shields that are damaged in any way or cannot be adjusted to fit you properly.

(6) Use of Rubber Gloves

Rubber gloves must be used under the following conditions in order to prevent burns and shocks.

- (a) When handling caustic, acid and peroxide.
- (b) When splicing or changing live wires.
- (c) When operating welding machine.

Persons using rubber gloves must inspect them thoroughly for holes and breaks and if any are found the gloves must not be used. Rubber gloves are used to protect the hands and if they have holes or breaks they cannot protect the wearer properly.

(7) Use of Respirators and Gas Masks

Respirators must be used in places and on jobs when the dust or chemical in the air is excessive, while gas masks must be used when working around dangerous gases.

Respirators must be used under the following conditions.

- (a) When handling lime for making chemic.
- (b) When unloading lime and soda ash.
- (c) When doing any repair work excessively dirty and dusty, as for example, the top of the can housings in D1M.
- (d) When handling dusty chemicals, as in the drug room.
- (e) When painting with air gun or when painting in close spaces.

Gas masks must be kept on one's person and ready for instant use under the following conditions.

- (a) When unloading chlorine drums from freight cars.
- (b) When connecting new tanks of chlorine to chlorine line.
- (c) When cleaning places that are around chlorine storage tanks or on chlorine lines.

(8) *Traffic Regulations*

In order to insure the safe and proper handling of traffic in the plant the following practices must be followed.

- (a) Keep aisle and passageways free of all obstructions such as trucks, cases, etc.
- (b) Men with loaded hand trucks shall have the right of way, with electric trucks second, men with empty hand trucks third, and pedestrians fourth.
- (c) Electric trucks must run at a speed suitable to the area they are operating in. They must slow down and blow their horns when they go around curves, come to blind intersections or pass the entrance to alleys.
- (d) No employee, except the driver and his helper, is allowed to ride an electric truck.
- (e) Pedestrians must *walk* at all times, both on the level and on stairs (never run). They must not read while walking and they must use the hand rails when going up or down stairs.
- (f) Running, scuffling or horse playing is positively forbidden in the buildings and yard at all times.
- (g) If trucks or benches are found to be in your path do not step on or jump over them. If they are found in traffic alleys remove them or report them so that they can be removed.
- (h) When going out of a building into the yard use the same precautions you would when crossing a street or highway.

(9) *Use of Elevators*

All elevators in the plant are strictly for freight and must, therefore, be operated according to the following regulations.

- (a) Only the operators and truckers with loaded or empty trucks are allowed to ride elevators.
- (b) Employees who are not actually trucking are not allowed to ride elevators under any conditions.
- (c) Do not attempt to operate an elevator unless you have been properly instructed as to how it should be done.
- (d) Do not attempt to load or unload an elevator unless the floor of the cab is flush with the floor.
- (f) Employees waiting for the elevator must signal the operator on what floor he is by ringing the number of the floor on the elevator signal and then stand back and wait. Never stand against the elevator door or put your hands on it.
- (a) Electric trucks must stop at the stop line in DC when approaching the elevator.

(10) *Use of Ladders*

- (a) Ladders must be kept stored in places provided for them and fastened in place so that they will not fall down when not in use.

- (b) Always use a ladder when it becomes necessary to reach a point over 6 feet from floor.
- (c) Persons using ladders must check them to see that rungs and uprights are not loose, cracked or broken. If rungs or uprights are not in first-class condition, do not use the ladder and report the matter to your foreman at once.
- d) If a straight ladder is used the bottom must be tied or held solid by someone before you ascend it.
- (e) If a folding or "A" type ladder is used make sure it is opened and braced properly.
- (f) To insure that ladders are kept in good condition they are inspected at regular intervals by a competent inspector.

(11) *Handling and Repairing Electrical Equipment*

The handling and repairing of electrical equipment requires men with special training and knowledge, therefore, such equipment must not be tampered with in any way by employees other than electricians. In connection with electrical equipment employees must follow the following safe practices.

- (a) If any piece of electrical equipment starts to behave in an unusual manner, shut the machine down and call an electrician.
- (b) In the case of a fire in electrical equipment do the following.

First—Pull Main Switch.

Second—Put fire out by using small carbon tetrachloride extinguisher found in all departments. *Never use water, steam or foam extinguishers.*

Third—Call electrician at once.

- (c) Do not use small electrical equipment such as electric irons, drills, etc., with worn out or broken extension cords.
- (d) Do not run over extension cords or other electric wires found laying on floor with truck, and be sure not to step on them or pick them up—they *may be live*.
- (e) Do not turn on lights or pick up electric equipment of any kind when standing on a wet floor or when your hands are wet.
- (f) Do not suddenly touch or speak to an electrician working at a switch box, you may startle him into an accident. He is working with a dangerous invisible force which requires his undivided attention.
- (a) Never carry pipe or long metal objects near electrical equipment unless someone is carrying each end.
- (h) No one except authorized persons are to make electrical repairs of any kind. This especially applies to changing fuses.

(12) *Handling Rolls*

Handling rolls is one of the most common jobs in the plant and can be one of the most dangerous, because of the weight of rolls if they are not handled properly at all times.

- (a) In most cases the rolls are rolled from a bench to the truck and then from the truck to the bench. When loading trucks from a bench be sure the truck is squarely in front of the bench

so that the roll will fall squarely on the truck. To pull the roll on to the truck stand with the truck between you and roll and pull the roll towards you by grasping end or sides of the roll, making sure that it falls squarely on the truck. If it should fall do not try to catch it, but make sure you get out of the way.

- (b) To unload a roll from a truck to a bench be sure to place the truck square in front of the bench, stand with the roll between you and the bench, and then grasp both sides of the roll near the truck and pull up with your arms and push forward with your body, pushing the roll onto the bench. If a roll should fall, make no attempt to keep it from falling, but make sure to get out of the way.
- (c) When pushing a truck with a roll on it, be sure the weight is off center and towards one end, causing the wheel at that end to touch the floor. Then push the roll before you.
- (d) When loading and unloading rolls caution must be used to see that the truck does not move on to your foot.
- (e) If a roll should fall to the floor or it should become necessary to lift a roll high do not attempt to lift it alone. Four men are required to lift a heavy roll.
- (f) When removing center bars from or placing them in new rolls, be sure no one is behind you who might get hit with the bar.
- (g) When lifting rolls in roll stands be sure your fingers are clear so that they cannot get caught between center bar and roll stand. Also be sure that the roll truck that is likely to tip over does not fall on your foot.

(13) Dressing for Safety

To be safe, especially around machines one must be dressed safely as follows.

- (a) Wear comfortable, but comparatively tight fitting, clothes at all times.
- (b) Do not wear long loose ties, loose or baggy pants, or vest that might get caught in moving part of a machine.
- (c) In places where heavy objects, such as in cases the Store House (DC), tools in the Mechanical Dept. (AR), etc., are handled, wear safety shoes to protect your feet from falling objects. Although the wearing of safety shoes is not compulsory it is definitely recommended.
- (d) Although it is not compulsory it is recommended, that persons working around machines do not wear rings of any kind.

Sons of Mill Men Honored

R. I. Dalton, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., son of the Southern representative of the Whitin Machine Works, and C. S. Dawson, son of C. C. Dawson, agent of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., have been elected members of the Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military fraternity, at North Carolina State College. Membership is very limited and is based upon military ability. Both of the young men are in their junior year and are in the textile engineering courses.



Lots of people
sat here

MANY textile manufacturers were "on the fence". BUT many of them came right off when they discovered the uniformity, cleanliness, consistent high quality of Corn Products Sales Company starches and gums. Many successful textile manufacturers use the services of Corn Products technicians who are always glad to help the manufacturer with WARP SIZING, FINISHING or other textile problems.



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Textile Offices: Greenville, S. C. • Greensboro, N. C. • Atlanta, Ga.
Spartanburg, S. C. • Birmingham, Ala. • Boston, Mass.

Prevention of Accidents Means Larger Profits to the Mill

(Continued from Page 42)

Very frequently injuries result from broom handles being caught by belts, pulleys, and other revolving machine parts, causing the broom to hit the sweeper. One of the results of such an accident is the throwing of the sweeper or another employee into the roving machinery.

Another unsafe practice and one that is not limited to the textile industry is the practice of oiling or cleaning machines while in motion. Due to the nature of the raw material, there is always a considerable quantity of lint suspended in the air when the machines are running. Constantly settling and attaching itself to gears, and other machine parts, this loose matter interferes with the smooth operation of the machinery. In order to keep the machine operating at full capacity and to maintain its efficiency, the worker will many times attempt to brush this lint off while the machine is in motion.

Although much of the new textile machinery is provided with adequate safeguard equipment, many of the older models still in operation have need for modernization from the standpoint of adequate guarding. In connection with the new machinery, many of these are provided with suitable guards for gears and sprockets, and some makes are also provided with beater locks and interlocking covers for rolls, cylinders and gears.

In recommending adequate precautionary measures, too much importance cannot be placed on the necessity for completely enclosing all gears. Chains and sprockets should be similarly guarded and no protruding set screws, bolts or keys should be permitted on shafting or revolving machine parts. Chains and sprockets should be enclosed in box guards which cannot be removed while the machine is in operation. Shaft ends which protrude two inches or more should be covered with metal caps or cups. Transmission belts should be completely guarded to a height of six feet, and where possible, machine belts should also be completely enclosed.

If it is impossible to completely guard belts and pulleys

which run at high speed, it is recommended that plate pulleys be used instead of arm pulleys, in order to eliminate the dangerous spoke hazard.

In the guarding of most textile machinery, sheet metal guards are to be recommended over guards of perforated metal or of wire mesh. Catching a great deal of cotton waste, wire mesh is not as satisfactory from a cleaning standpoint as sheet metal, since sheet metal may be cleaned by merely wiping, and presents no fire hazard. Sheet metal guards are not as effective as wire mesh from the standpoint of making the guarded parts visible while in operation, but their versatility judged by other standards makes them far superior.

In any analysis of the occupational hazard in the textile industry, the engineer cannot put too much emphasis on the need for interlocking guards in such machines where there are gear covers over beaters, cylinders, rolls and other compression cylinders. Interlocking guards are so arranged that protecting covers cannot be removed until the machine is completely stopped, and so that the machine cannot be started again until the covers are back in place again. This principle of "foolproof" guards should be applied wherever practical.

To the textile plant operator there can be but one objective in the days to come when our *ultimate victory* will depend on the ability of industry to produce efficiently. One of the best ways to continue to serve this country most efficiently is to see that his plant is operated in a "safety-minded" manner. He will not only serve his country by conserving the skilled man-power which cannot be replaced—he will help to *keep 'em flying*.

Vinyl Resin Used for Temple Rolls

Plastic temple rolls for rayon and silk looms are being made by Roger W. Cutler of Vinylite copolymer resin in a special tubing extruded by the U. S. Rubber Co.

The advantages claimed are abrasion-resistance, lack of odor, and an ability to grip the fabric, this being achieved by rough spiral cuts in the rolls.



VICTOR

MILL STARCH

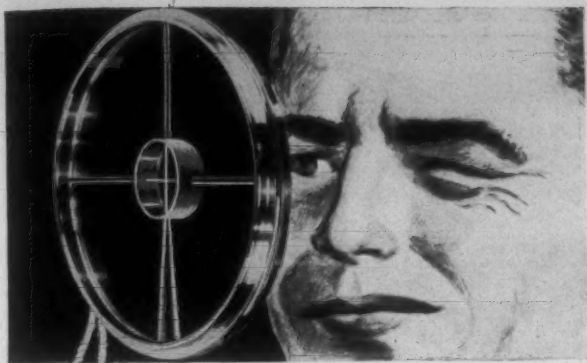
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The Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio

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(Above: Eadie Auto-lubricated Laced Ring. Right: Standard Flange Ring, Eadie Multiple-groove Greased Ring.)



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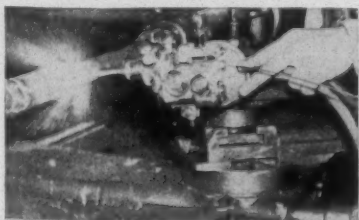
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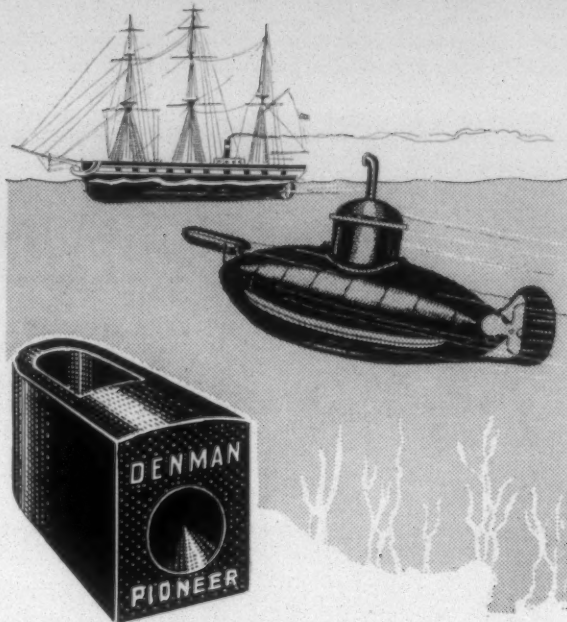
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PIONEERS



The torpedoing of the U. S. S. Housatonic off Charleston, on the night of February 17, 1864, marks the first recorded submarine sinking of a warship. It signaled the introduction of a new type of craft into naval warfare.

In their field, DENMAN Quality Fabric Loom Parts likewise represent pioneer achievement. Year after year, consistent, low-cost, trouble-free service has distinguished their performance in the country's leading textile mills. And today, DENMAN Pickers are doing their part to maintain the high production of textile fabrics required for Defense purposes.

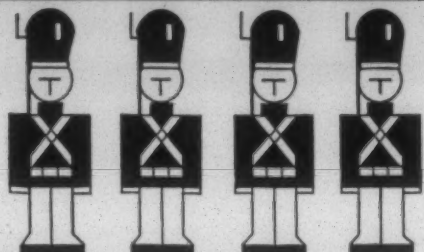


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E. W. S. Jasper, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J. Penn., N. Y. and N. J.
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Constant uniformity in quality and performance is guaranteed in every shipment of Seyco Sizing.

Its absolute dependability in this respect has earned for Seyco Sizing such consumer acceptance that the plant in which it is produced is now the largest and most modern specializing in warp sizing.

Seyco Sizing is packed for convenience in tight, rust-proof non-absorbing steel drums, which can be stored indefinitely.

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ACCIDENTS
SLOW UP PRODUCTION

*"Keep
'em
rolling"*

AMERICAN
THREAD COMPANY

DALTON + GEORGIA

Carded and Combed Yarns

Hasten Victory!

by helping to

Prevent Accidents!



NEISLER MILLS, Inc.
Kings Mountain, North Carolina

NEISLER MILLS CO.
66 Worth Street · N. Y. City

Ten Most Frequent Causes of Accidents in

(Continued from Page 24)

dents are given below.

Source of Trouble

1. Lack of proper wearing apparel such as gloves, shoes, etc.
2. Lack of proper lifting devices for handling bales, bags, rolls, etc.
3. Unsafe storage of materials.

Remedy

1. Make survey of handling operations in each department.
2. Encourage employees engaged in handling heavy objects to wear safety shoes.
3. Instruct employees to ask for help when needed.

Help the Employee by

1. Showing picture "Handle with Care" to employees; also demonstrate proper lifting.
2. Show picture on "Safety Shoes."
3. Provide posters.

2. Eye Injuries—11.8%

Source of Trouble

1. Blowing off machines, walls and ceilings with compressed-air hose.
2. Grinding, drilling, chipping, sawing.
3. Handling bale ties.
4. Changing heavy travelers.
5. Handling acid, caustic or other irritants.
6. Using compressed air hose to blow off body or clothes.
7. Cleaning humidifiers.

Remedy

1. Goggles or face shields on jobs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
2. Prohibiting employees from blowing off clothes or body with compressed-air hose.
3. Requiring employees with one eye to wear goggles at all times while working.

Help the Employee by

1. Showing picture "The Eyes Have It" to employees doing jobs needing eye protection.
2. Providing special posters on eye injuries.
3. Assigning a pair of goggles to each employee required to use them.

3. Infections Due to Late Reporting by Employee—10.2%

Source of Trouble

1. Failure of employee to report accident immediately and to get first aid.
2. Lack of adequate first-aid facilities.

Remedy

1. Make a survey of first-aid facilities.
2. Check method of recording and following up treatments.
3. Contact plant or local doctor.
4. Institute system of coordination among doctor, employee, overseer, nurse and safety director.

Cotton Yarns

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Natural, Solid Colors, Color Combinations and Blends.

Skein Dye, Package Dye, Stock Dye, Bleach.

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For sixty-five years we have kept old friends and added new friends who found here a dependable source of supply. Today our accumulated experience coupled with the finest and most modern equipment are at your service.



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Less Slip—Not Affected by Machinery Oil

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SPINNERS AND WEAVERS OF

SPECIAL FABRICS
FOR DECORATIVE
AND INDUSTRIAL
USES



ROME, GEORGIA

5. Penalty system for failure to report every accident promptly.

Help the Employee by

1. Telling him that every injury must be reported.
2. Showing safety film "Open for Infection" to all employees.
3. Arranging for first-aid courses for employees.
4. Providing special posters.

4. Housekeeping—9.5%

Source of Trouble

1. Slippery or wet floors (oil, water, starch or slippery surface).
2. Objects on floor (bobbins, quills, bottles, machine parts, tools, cloth tubes).
3. Aisles blocked and congested condition.

Remedy

1. Check practices of oil and condition of bearings.
2. Check cleaning schedule and practice for humidifiers.
3. Instruct supervisors to have oil or water cleared up at once; also bobbins, bottles, quills, machine parts, etc.
4. See that proper containers are provided for bottles, etc.
5. Have periodic inspections made of each department checking specific items on housekeeping.

Methods of Developing a Competitive Safety Program

(Continued from Page 26)

off the pulley and he wanted to go to the basement to put it back on. The head loom fixer told him to wait about ten minutes until he could go to the supply room and he would go with him. He waited about five minutes and decided he would go alone. When he got down there, instead of stopping the motor, he proceeded to put the belt on with the pulley running. The belt caught his hand and jerked him into the wheel and tore his arm off. It was a miracle he was not killed.

This led me to look up any plant rules that we might have. I found that we had ten rules or suggestions to lead our personnel along safe paths. They were far too inadequate; so we decided it would be profitable to draw up a complete set of rules and suggestions and see to it that each worker knew them.

I asked the superintendent of each department to submit any rules they thought necessary to have in their department. These rules were printed in a little book which we made attractive, and placed in the hands of each worker. When a new employee is signed up by the personnel department, he is given one of them and is instructed as to its purpose.

After these booklets had been in their hands for several days, I posted a notice on the bulletin boards to the effect that someone was coming through the mill to test them on a group of the rules, and if they could give them from memory and had their book with them, they would be

given fifty cents. (More-or-less on the order of a man on the street broadcast.) I gave them a week to learn the rules, and one morning I set out with my fifty-cent pieces. It was surprising how many had learned the rules. Of course, I could not ask them all; however, I tried to ask as many as time would permit. I gave away about \$25, and we feel it was well worth the money. These rules have been one of our best safety assets.

I have been in charge of the safety program for five years, and it has been my endeavor to have something new every three months to further our safety educational program. I have found the workers react very favorably to contests, and at present we are ranking high in the State-wide Textile Safety Contest.

The last form of competition we have tried is in the form of five electric signs about 3x4 feet in size. Their two face sides are glass and there are three sticks of neon on the inside to light them. The twelve departments of the mill are listed. It is ruled off according to months with a line also for last year's totals. Each month the number of accidents a department has is listed. These signs are placed at the most conspicuous places. All lettering is on the inside except the figures which are put on each month; this makes it possible to scrape them off at the end of the year, and start over. If for any reason we fail to get the month's record up on time, the employees begin to ask how they are getting along.

Just one thing more about our educational program. We have safety meetings at least once a month in each department of the mill. These meetings include the superintendent of the department and his overseers and second hands and others if he sees fit. They discuss all hazards that need eliminating and any other data that will be helpful. They report any minor or major accidents that have occurred during the month prior to the meeting and have the injured attend the meeting so he can explain the accident fully. Periodically the general manager and the superintendents meet to discuss our safety work. Each problem is gone over thoroughly, and every one in an official capacity in our organization co-operates fully in this work.

As a result of this program we have cut to a minimum our lost time accidents and minor accidents that do not cause lost time, but require a physician's attention. Our insurance rate has been lowered to such a degree that I hear very little about it from the treasurer. While educating our workers to be safety conscious both the workers and the mill have gained both materially and financially which, after all, is our ultimate goal.

A. G. Myers' Auto Is Stolen From Garage

Gastonia, N. C.—Thieves entered the garage at the home of A. G. Myers, prominent Gastonia banker and textile executive, on January 24th, and made off with a 1942 Lincoln sedan.

The theft occurred Saturday night, and it is believed the thieves walked into the garage about 7:40 p. m. and simply drove the car away. Mr. Myers said he failed to remove the keys from the car.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers were listening to a radio program, and thus did not hear the noise of the motor.



One positive assurance of uninterrupted production, as far as elimination of roller covering delays are concerned, is by the use of



It has the longest life (continuous spindle hours)—cannot spin defective yarn (other factors being correct) and requires no attention once installed in the frame until it is completely worn out.

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SELLING AGENTS
J. P. Stevens & Company
NEW YORK

Textile Safety Through the Plant Nurse

(Continued from Page 28)

she notes this. Then she reports this condition to the proper authority. The matter is carefully checked; if the employee's statement is correct, the particular machine is repaired before it is started again. All other machines of the same type or kind are inspected at once to prevent recurrence of the same type of injury.

On the other hand, if the nurse learns from the employee that some action of his resulted in the injury, she notes the fact. She reports to the department foreman what she has learned. He analyzes the situation and is thus able to take steps to prevent other accidents of a similar nature.

In a good many plants the nurse is custodian of the safety bulletin boards. She changes the posters and keeps the various department safety records up to date. In plants where a safety committee functions she attends and takes part in the meetings. She is often the main spring in the plant safety program.

In order to furnish the nurse with new ideas and additional facts or information about safety, the nurse is often encouraged to become affiliated with the local or district safety councils. The meetings of these organizations indicate what other people are doing to solve problems similar to hers. She meets people whom she would not otherwise contact and from them assimilates ideas which she may later be able to put to good use. These outside safety activities furnish her with ammunition to use in connection with her part in increasing or maintaining the effectiveness of the safety program in her own plant. Through nurses' societies and associations she keeps her professional knowledge up to date.

The nurse maintains contact with the city, county and state health departments and works in conjunction with these agencies. By making use of the various services which they provide she keeps posted at all times as to the best methods of promoting public health.

In North Carolina the Department of Industrial Hygiene does a great deal of work along preventive lines and is truly a boon to a plant nurse and to a plant which is genuinely interested in maintaining healthful working conditions for its employees. This department studies occupational diseases and hazards and develops methods of their prevention. This department also issues information from time to time regarding correct clothing and diet. The plant nurse, by working hand in hand with members of this department, is enabled to reduce many types of accident hazards to a minimum.

Textile safety through the plant nurse may be considered from another angle, that of dollars and cents. From the employee's standpoint it may be said that he receives prompt treatment at the time of the accident and adequate and considerate treatment during convalescence. Chance of infection is reduced to a minimum and the employee is back on his job in the least possible time, often with no lost time. The employee has lost little or no money in wages, and conversely the management, through its insurance carrier, has saved the services of a skilled employee and kept its insurance charges at a low rate.

A Competitive Safety Program That Is Working

(Continued from Page 32)

Therefore, I instructed the safety committee to pick eight men from among the employees whom they believed to be safety-minded and who, in their opinion, would make good leaders in a competitive safety contest. We then divided the employees of the mill into eight equal groups, assigning a group to each of the eight men selected by the safety committee for leaders. I put in a hat the names of eight colleges, including Duke and Carolina, and had each leader draw from the hat the name that would be assigned to his group.

We then laid out a schedule of games between the various teams, each game lasting for the period of one week. The scoring was recorded as follows: One point to be scored against a team for each injury reported by one of its members. If the injury called for a doctor's attention three points were charged against the team, and if the injury resulted in lost time five points were charged against the team.

This contest started off rather mildly but due to the fact that any team would give its right arm to wallop Duke or Carolina interest sort of "perked up" a bit. The different team captains started making personal contacts with the various members of their teams, requesting them to be careful so that they either could defeat the particular team they were playing or so that they would not be defeated themselves. This contest ran for ten weeks and so far as interest in safety is concerned I got a full 100 per cent support from practically every employee.

As a matter of fact I created more interest than I really desired, for in a number of cases the fact that this was a safety contest was overlooked and any means was used to win. When the contest was over a number of reports were passed in to the effect that certain ones had sustained minor injuries and had not reported them because if they had done so their team would have lost that particular game. As there were no rules to govern these complaints this contest ended in more or less of a compromise among the first three or four leading teams, with the understanding that from the experience gained we would set up a new set of rules and start a new contest.

At a meeting held for this purpose we decided to hold a contest based upon baseball games instead of football games, with the same eight teams participating, using the following rules:

1. All contest teams are to follow Piedmont League Baseball Schedule.
2. Report of any scratch, bruise or laceration to be scored as one point.
3. Report of any scratch, bruise or laceration requiring doctor's care shall score three points.
4. The team scoring the least number of points in each day's game shall be the winner.
5. Failure of any participant to report an injury one hour after the occurrence of accident shall be counted as a forfeit of that day's game. (Should an injury occur shortly before close of shift it will also be counted a forfeit if it is not reported before close of shift.)

Union Buffalo Mills Co.

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CROWN COTTON MILLS



Ducks - Drills

Sheeting

Osnaburgs



DALTON, GEORGIA

6. In case of a tie game in the mill contest the winner of the game will be decided by the corresponding Piedmont League game of that day.

7. No games will be played on Saturday or Sunday regardless of Piedmont League Schedule.

8. In case no game is scheduled in Piedmont League no game will be played in mill contest.

9. If a double header is played in Piedmont League the teams in contest will play for two points. Should contest teams tie the outcome of League game is to decide the winner.

10. Regardless of whether teams are scheduled to play, a record will be kept of all points scored against each team. To each member of the team compiling the smallest score will be given a monthly prize of a coca-cola.

11. The contest will last for duration of regular Piedmont League Schedule. (This does not include play-off games at end of season.)

12. The teams in first and second place in the standing (based upon percentage) at the close of season will win barbecue suppers.

This contest developed a keen rivalry among all the teams and enabled the Caromount Division to build up a most enviable safety record. Approximately two years ago operations were sharply increased in my plant and because of more pressing work I did what a great many other mills have done, that is put aside and in a sense ignored safety in favor of what I at that time thought was more pressing and important. I will be frank and admit that this was a mistake.

I found out within a very short time that you cannot stop your safety programs and at the same time increase your personnel from approximately 150 people to 350 people and obtain a good safety record. In a very few months my severity rate had increased two-fold and I found that as I had neglected my interest in safety work the men under me had done the same thing. In a manner of speaking I was back to practically the same point that I had started from approximately two years before.

This time, however, I was confronted with another problem; due to the increased amount of work that our plant was now doing a corresponding increase in my time for supervision was necessary. I found that I could not devote anywhere near the time to safety promotion that I had prior to the increase in personnel. After studying the situation I recommended that a nurse be installed in our plant in order that I could resume the contests that because of lack of time, I had stopped. My recommendation was approved and we installed a nurse in our plant not only to give first-aid but to carry on and promote safety contests.

WET PROCESSING AGENTS FOR EVERY TEXTILE APPLICATION



BURK-SCHIER



BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Safety in the Card Room

(Continued from Page 34)

gauge material, would not support the dead weight thus exerted on it, caved in, catching the operator's foot and further up his body, and a fatality resulted.

Open feed rolls many times cause mashed or amputated fingers of tenders trying to remove chokes or laps from them while running. This is especially due to careless oilers who put much too much lubricant into ball or roller bearings. The grease in this case spreads onto the flutes of the rolls, small masses of fly and cotton begin to accumulate, and result in a roll lap or choke that must be removed.

Belts cause numerous minor, and occasionally major, accidents, which in many cases could be readily avoided if belt fasteners, buckles or hooks are inspected at least once weekly. Clipper type lacings, or hooks, have never been liked by this writer, as he has witnessed many hands and fingers ripped open by a jagged or loosened hook that was worked out of a belt while running. A fair standard for belts on all preparatory department machinery is three fasteners or hooks, regardless of the length.

Cotton bale ties should be handled in a way to keep them off the floor and piled in a neat way that will avoid someone being cut when passing near them. Cotton tie buckles are the greatest source of picker and opener fires, which in themselves are apt to result in injuries.

Picking Equipment

Beater locks being kept in the best of working order. In fact, nothing short of perfection should be allowed for the protection of the employees and management. A second hand, an overseer or superintendent permitting anything short of this proper order just isn't the right man for such a position, and the management should back him up in supplying whatever supplies that are required to keep them ship-shape.

Projecting beater shafts should be fitted with loose thimbles to avoid places for an operator's clothing to catch should a person come into contact with the end while the machine is running and his clothing be caught by set screws extending beyond the outer rim of pulleys.

Climbing onto picking equipment while running should be prohibited.

Opening dampers while the screens are revolving, or even to try to set them while a lap is being made, is the source of a preventable accident.

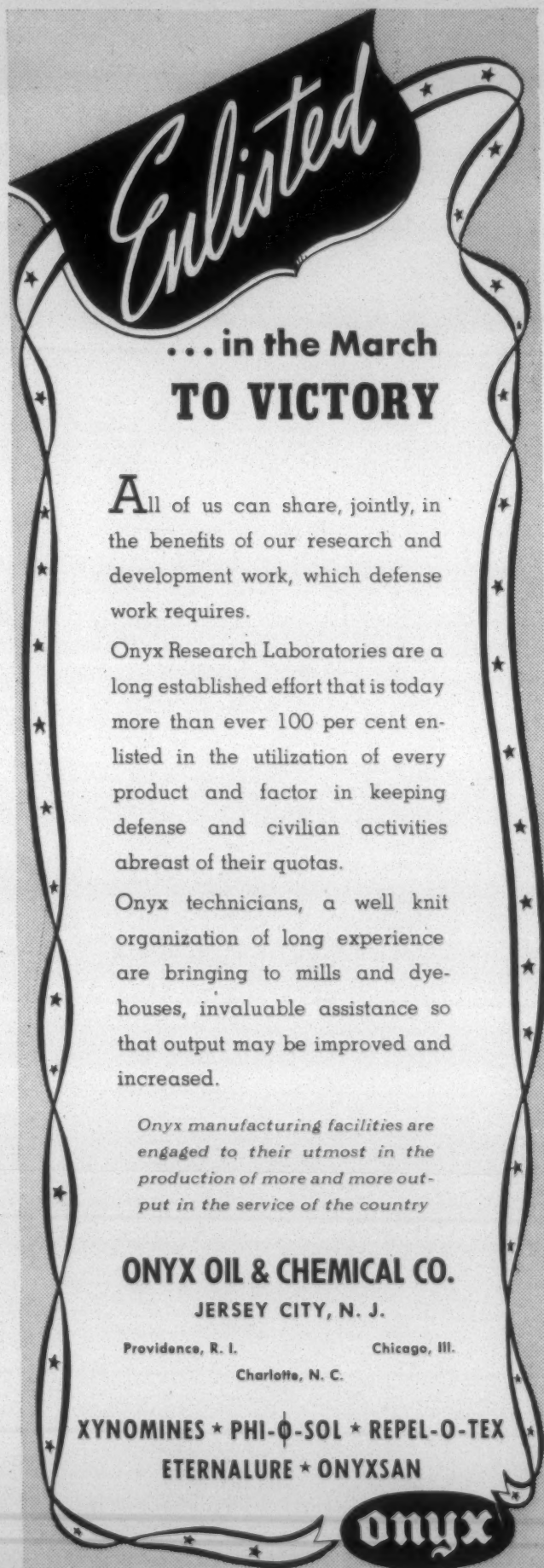
Cleaning out mote or sand boxes should be done in a manner that will avoid going between running, open belts. Getting caught in an open, running belt is almost certain to result in a death.

Provide ample floor space that the pickers won't have to be close to posts. This may be a demand for more building space, but even so such will result in being able to maintain a better mechanical condition, a cleaner room, cleaner machinery, better laps, and fewer accidents.

Make sure safety latches on calender racks are in working order to prevent possible mashed fingers when new laps are started.

In cleaning or overhauling provide enough help for

(Continued on Page 80)



Enlisted

**... in the March
TO VICTORY**

All of us can share, jointly, in the benefits of our research and development work, which defense work requires.

Onyx Research Laboratories are a long established effort that is today more than ever 100 per cent enlisted in the utilization of every product and factor in keeping defense and civilian activities abreast of their quotas.

Onyx technicians, a well knit organization of long experience are bringing to mills and dye-houses, invaluable assistance so that output may be improved and increased.

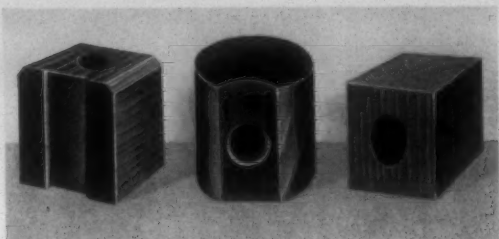
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China Grove, North Carolina

Service By National Committee for Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries

(Continued from Page 38)

safety director. Where safety programs already exist, our special agent can offer help to the official responsible for the program and help solve many problems from his own experience. A plant inspection, if requested of the special agent, will often reveal hazards which are daily overlooked by those working around them and recommendations on any condition found are entirely confidential between management and this voluntary safety advisor.

Other services which help the plant to carry out their safety program include monthly safety posters for all plant bulletin boards, employee messages which help educate the workmen on safety and its relation to national defense. For management, there are available many publications of the United States Labor Department which will guide the efforts of management in maintaining a good accident prevention program. In many cases, industrial health hazards may be suspected which require the services of a trained industrial hygienist. Such services are available to the plant through the U. S. Labor Department personnel in Washington whenever needed. Likewise, difficult machine guarding problems can often be solved by trained experts who will gladly visit the plant and work with management to develop guards that will prevent costly injuries. These and many other services are rendered to defense plants through our special agents who will assist in the best solution of your safety and health problem.

It is obvious that safety work in plants will be more effective if that plant has some trained personnel who can work out the application on the job. To help provide trained safety men for defense plants, the National Committee, co-operating with the United States Office of Education, is arranging classes in various communities in safety engineering defense training. These classes will be conducted in local communities under the guidance of a recognized engineering college in the State. Instructors will be safety experts, drawn from industry and meeting the required qualifications for teachers established by the college. Classes of one semester in length are planned, meeting in the evenings at some convenient place. To be eligible the student should have completed high school or its equivalent in training. Last but certainly not least, there is no cost for these courses to either management or students.

Plans are rapidly going forward to start classes in locations where the prospective industries and students justify the classes. Many plants will wish to send several key men for such instruction, so that in most industrial areas there will be more than enough students to justify the formation of a class. I suggest that for further detailed information, you consult your State Chairman or regional representative whose name I will be glad to give you at the conclusion of this meeting.

Speaking from my personal contact, the work of our National Committee in Virginia, North and South Carolinas has revealed a number of important facts concerning conditions and needs in the plants contacted. In most plants, there is a great deal to be done to safeguard machinery properly and organize a safety program that will produce the desired results. Our principal recommenda-

tions are for complete guarding of machines and the organization of some form of plant safety organizations.

No safety program can completely succeed unless management first takes the initiative and protects workers against physical hazards on the job. Because of the layout in many textile plants and the nature of the equipment, it is not always practical to suggest complete guarding of all equipment at this time. Frankly, in many cases no satisfactory guards have yet been designed, but that is no reason why we should not do all possible to remove the greatest hazards at once. Where belts, rotating parts, etc., are adjacent to or near walkways or thoroughfares, it is of utmost importance to completely guard them to protect the worker. A survey of your own plant may reveal that belts on cards, pickers and looms in most cases can be properly guarded at a minimum of expense and should be done at once.

While accidents from such hazards are not as frequent as other types, the hazards remain and injuries are usually very serious when they do occur. Where State codes do not advise or regulate the type of guard to be used, we suggest that the American Standards Association Codes be followed which assure good safe protection of your equipment. Machine shops in most plants seems to have been overlooked when the guarding program was started. Machinery in these shops, although used by a relatively small number of men, need proper guarding as well as your main plantequipment. Point of operation guards for the woodworking machines, glass shields on the emery wheels, shaper guards, etc., are needed. All these safety devices if used will be silent salesmen for management.

Now just a word about the safety organization in plants where no full time safety man is employed.

Perhaps the greatest drawback is the lack of time which can be given by operating officials of the company. It takes time and effort to organize and follow up the many details needing attention and often that time is not given to the program. Some of the activities which we have assisted in getting started, which did not previously exist, possibly due to lack of time, include development of safety rule books, safe practice codes, first aid training programs, instruction on the use of firefighting equipment, and setting up systems of accident cause analysis for use by the supervisory force. Such activities as these determine how effective your program will be, whether you have a full time safety man in your plant or must carry on in connection with other operating duties.

The overall progress of the industry has been most encouraging. Despite employment and production far beyond the normal, we find that the safety work being done in plants is holding the rising accident rate in check to an encouraging degree. We cannot hope at this time to accomplish miracles. Time is the most important factor in building up resistance to accidents. We can feel that we are making progress, however, if we hold in check the rising tool of accidents which has presented such a serious handicap to our Defense Program.

We in the National Committee are ready and eager to help where there is need for our services. Our work is dedicated to a collective effort of government, management, and labor who all contribute and who all share alike in the results which are threefold:

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First Management benefits by preventing loss from accidents and securing efficient production in all operations.

Second—Labor benefits by preventing personal suffering and loss of wages—so important to the man and his family.

Third—Our government is assured of on time delivery of the defense goods which must come through without delay and without sacrifice of quality.

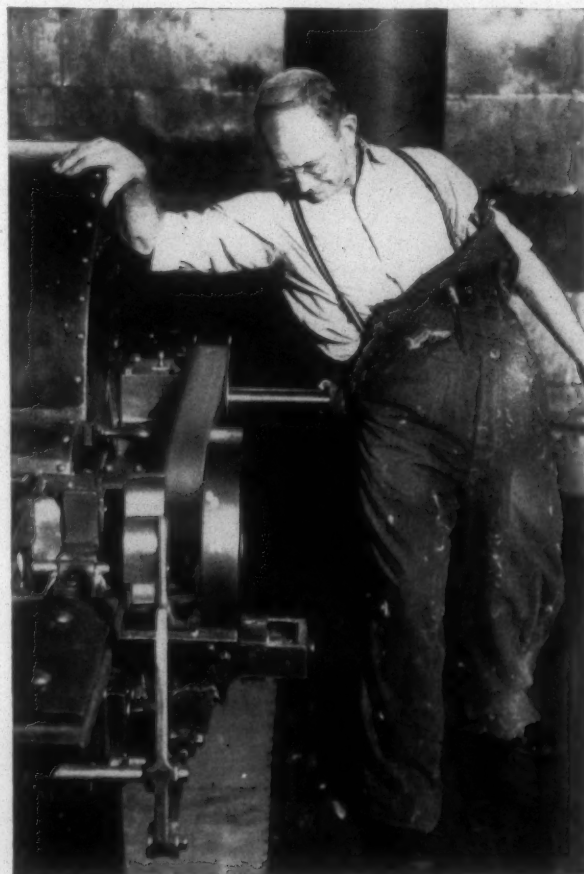
Safety in the Card Room

(Continued from Page 77)

handling equipment to avoid straining while lifting, thus preventing hernias and strained backs.

Train all men who do lifting *how* to lift, which is to say, "Lift with the legs, and let your back do the guiding."

Stop pickers, or picking equipment as well as opening, when putting on belts.



Keep lap rods off trucks and the floor, by providing a stand for them that will allow at least three-fourths of their entire length to be resting within the stand. Keep these stands or boxes cleaned out to avoid these lap sticks becoming top heavy and toppling over and being spread on the floor.

Keep laps trucks lined up in proper order and not spread over too large a space. Surplus laps are better kept outside the picker room than in it, due to possible fire hazards.

If possible keep the work benches out in the middle of

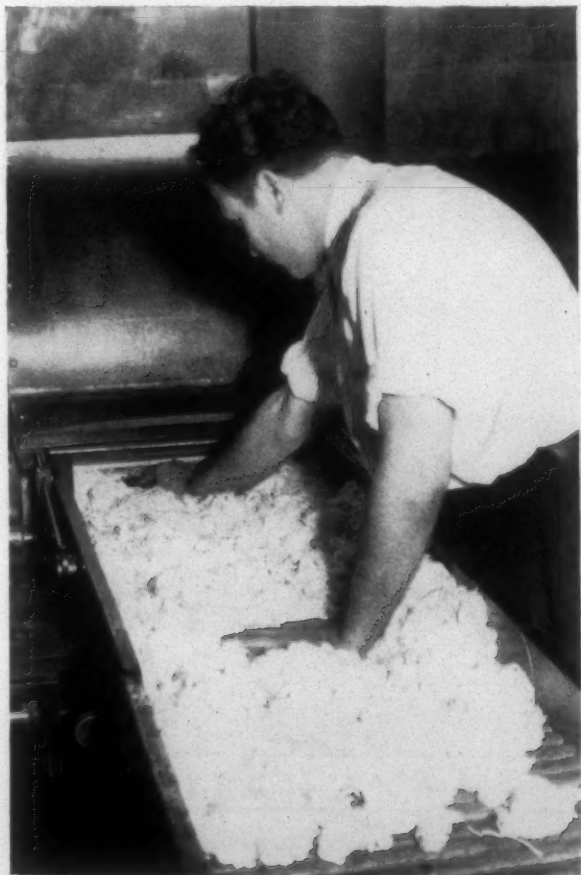
the rooms to avoid junk being thrown behind them, and also that they may be swept around.

Cards

Try to provide ample floor space to avoid cards being too close together.

Cards are among the expensive machines in any mill when considered by pounds of production on installation cost, yet when operating costs are in due accord with regular operation, they are the most abused of any of the equipment. By this inference it is meant that in many instances the most inefficient help is placed on these machines as operators—not that they are dumb or lazy—their period of training and actual education is below par and they are naturally careless.

Cards may be abused by lack of proper attention to oiling—as much by excessive oil in the wrong places as by no oil at all—stripping, cleaning, grinding, general maintenance and periods of inspection and mechanical attention.



Feeding or starting laps, which is a regular operation for the card tenders, requires training the employees to have the fluted feed roll bite the lap end, and still be skilled or adept enough to prevent a finger being caught, mashed and fed into the licker-in to be shredded, which is almost certain to happen if the finger is caught, due to the extra pressure being exerted by the fulcrumed weight levers resting on the gudgeons of the feed rolls.

Warning of the danger of having fingers caught between the feed roll bevel gears and the draft gears is an

(Continued on Page 90)

ARE YOU MAKING THIS SAVING?



WHICH IS TO SAY: an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Make it a Sta-Put Ounce and save pounds—yes, tons—of expensive, hard-to-replace loom and comb machinery. Today the cry is "more and more production." Down-time cannot be permitted. We need 26 hours a day to keep up the pace.

So textile machinery must be protected, and to lubricate it effectively is one of the best insurances you can provide. With Houghton's Sta-Put Lubricants you'll get—

Less "fly" on looms
Cleaner looms and floors
Saving of time, labor and oil

They're non-splattering, leak-resistant, high-film-strength lubricants that are earning their way and paying dividends to users because they mean—

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Less often

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Wilmington, N. C.

The Relation of Illumination To Health and Safety in the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 30)

may result from the worker's inability to see. Unhappiness grows and labor turnover increases.

Safety as well as the health of the textile worker is important and here seeing plays an important part. Safety is a complex problem. The placing of guards on machines will not alone prevent accidents; the training of a foreman and his workers to do their work in a certain manner and to be constantly conscious of accident possibilities will not solve the problem; neither will good lighting provide the answer. Safety demands the application of as much knowledge as possible in all of these fields.

It is not alone in health and safety that good lighting makes a contribution. Psychologically, a pleasant, well lighted room means much to the worker. No mention of this may come from the lips of the worker but his appreciation of such a work room compared to a dingy, gloomy place is expressed in lower labor turnover, better morale and improved product. In these days when mills are operating at top speed and multiple shifts this is a factor that means much but because of our busy days perhaps we give it slight, if any, consideration.

A great deal of work has been done on investigating the relationship of vision, light and seeing. Laboratory researches extending over a period of 25 years have given us a lot of data and information which are referred to as the "Science of Seeing."

Four fundamentals have been developed which are important to every safety engineer because he can use them to excellent advantage when studying a safety problem not only with respect to light, but respect to other factors related to seeing. These are: (1) the size of the object or detail to be observed; (2) contrast of the object with surroundings; (3) brightness of the object; (4) the time it takes to see it.

Any one of these factors or all of them affect ability to see with speed, comfort and accuracy. In a textile plant fine threads make the seeing task difficult. A high level of illumination is consequently a necessity. A dark thread is difficult to see against a dark background. Against a light background it becomes easier to see. Dark goods being woven on a loom needs much more light to see flaws and details than white goods; on white goods, illuminated to a certain brightness, details can be seen quite readily. The same amount of illumination on dark goods will be entirely inadequate because more light is absorbed and not reflected to the eye. Yarn on a spinning machine or goods running through a printing machine are difficult to see particularly if the illumination is poor. It takes time to see, but more light speeds sight.

Another interesting fact has been revealed by laboratory researches. Thousands of investigations have shown that workers with normal vision are able to produce more efficiently when provided with good lighting and those with subnormal vision receive even greater assistance. Of the many tests made, one which has been widely quoted showed that a group having normal vision increased their rate of working 14 per cent when the illumination was improved while those with poor eyesight increased their rate of working 22 per cent.

Gradual changes take place in the eye with advancing age; the pupils grow smaller; the lens gradually hardens and loses source of its power of accommodation. The interval of time between the stimulus of an impression on the eye and the intentional response also increases with age.

Applying this line of thought to persons in normal textile work, life and limb can be greatly protected by providing adequate lighting to compensate for deficiencies in the eyes of older people. By "older people" I do not mean aged people. The changes which naturally take place in the eye begin at the age of 40 or shortly thereafter and, therefore, there are a great number of people in the textile industry who would be benefited by better lighting.

It may surprise you, but there is no such thing as "too much light." You will readily understand, however, when I tell you that we must be exceedingly careful to avoid "to high brightness." Nature gives us enormous quantities of light in the daytime yet our eyes tolerate those thousands of foot-candles as long as the brightness does not become excessive. In other words then, in artificial lighting for good seeing, provide as much light as possible but keep the brightness low.

If we apply nature's lighting principles to artificial lighting, we can immediately realize that exposed lamp bulb is similar to the sun. It produces sharp, dark shadows and is a source of glare. When it is placed in the field of vision, that glare is annoying and a handicap to seeing. If we enclose that lamp bulb in an opal glass globe, we have increased the area of the light source and have reduced its brightness, thereby softening the shadows and making the lighting result more desirable.

When we have an indirect system in which the equipment directs all of the light to a flat white ceiling, we have further increased the area of our apparent light source, in this case the ceiling, and we have the finest quality of illumination that we can get. We have in fact imitated nature on a cloudy day. The level of illumination is high, providing our lamp bulbs are of sufficient size and the wall, ceiling and fixtures are clean, the brightness in the room is low and comfortable in every respect, the shadows are practically eliminated.

If all light sources are shielded or equipped with diffusing material much will be accomplished toward avoiding harmful glare. Reasonably uniform illumination in interior areas is also desirable, so that there will not be excessive contrasts in illumination between one spot in the room and another nearby. Since it takes time for the eye to accommodate itself to various intensities, the desirability of uniform illumination becomes obvious.

There is a simple rule-of-thumb which will be helpful in providing uniformity—the lighting units should not be spaced further apart in either direction than they are mounted from the floor. If this rule is generally followed in laying out a lighting system, no serious difficulty will be experienced from excessive contrasts in illumination levels.

The relation of lighting to safety does not always mean the addition of quantities of light. In many instances, the application of illuminating engineering knowledge to an existing situation may mean the elimination of glare or shadows without the use of additional wattage, thereby eliminating an accident hazard. Obviously, where the hazard is more serious, as for example, where there are

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Fiberglass filament is so fine that 98 miles of it are spun from a single $\frac{3}{4}$ " glass marble—so fine that static electricity would play havoc in handling it!

To eliminate static and insure correct sizing on such gossamer-strands, the new Ashton, R. I. Plant of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation must closely maintain a relative humidity of 65%. After 6 months operation, 24 hours a day, they report "Amco Humidification holds this humidity right on the nose!"

Amco Humidification is completely automatic. Amco Self-Cleaning Atomizers deliver finely atomized spray in correctly regulated quantity, without drip or feathering down.

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swiftly moving machine parts, the illumination level ought to be of a higher order than in a hallway.

In a textile plant there may be localized areas which are particularly hazardous. Here it may be advisable to provide illumination levels on the order of 100 foot-candle. This can be economically done through the use of local lighting units on the machine or area under consideration to supplement the general lighting in the room. Such lighting should be tailored to the job and here again knowledge of illuminating engineering is of value to assure a low order of brightness, proper diffusion, minimized shadows, etc.

Fluorescent lamps have permitted a marvelous step forward in the art of lighting. More light per watt of electricity consumed, less heat radiation, and variety of color quality of light are some of the advantages provided by this light source. Where levels of illumination on the order of 50 to 100 foot-candles were formerly prohibitive because of operating cost and heat, we now can raise our lighting levels to assure good seeing in all parts of the textile mill.

Because fluorescent lamps are available only in relatively low wattages more of them must be used in the lighting system than when incandescent lamps are employed. Consequently, slight changes in design are necessary. For example, the use of strips of reflectors, end to end, across or lengthwise of the room the strips spaced relatively close together permit the use of a sufficient number of lamps to provide high foot-candle values.

Good lighting is today recognized as a production tool. It is an essential part of good management not only from the standpoint of increased production and less spoilage but also for the health, safety and welfare of the employee.

All-Out Output Pledged By Cotton Mills' Committee

Washington, D. C.—The Cotton Mill Industry Advisory Committee has pledged an all-out production schedule for cotton fabrics and yarns. Frank L. Walton, chief of the cotton section of the War Production Board, said February 19th after a meeting here with the committee.

"The committee, representing a cross-section of the cotton mill industry, said it felt sure the Government could count on the full co-operation of every mill in the country in producing every yard of cotton fabrics and yarns possible at this time," Mr. Walton said.

"The cotton mill industry is faced with meeting ever-increasing requirements of the armed services, requirements for lend-lease and the allocations to friendly foreign countries, as well as the essential requirements of our civilian population. In addition, a shortage of fabrics in other industries is placing a larger burden on cotton.

"Plans are now under way to rate fabrics according to their military and essential civilian usages. When these fabrics have been classified, it will be possible to step up production of the most needed fabrics by giving preference to them."

Stress was laid on the importance of making sufficient bagging cloth for food and agricultural bags. Mr. Walton asked that all mills make available for immediate delivery as much of this type of fabric as possible.

Dyestuff Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee

The formation of a Dyestuff Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee has been announced by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board.

Dr. Arnold L. Lippert, of the Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the WPB, has been designated Government presiding officer.

Committee members are: A. R. Chantler, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; E. K. Halback, General Dyestuff Corp., New York City; S. C. Moody, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Marshall, Ciba Co., New York City; Jack Crist, Southern Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.; T. Thomas Roberts, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. M. Richter, Pharma Chemical Corp., New York City.

Peruvian Long-Staple Cotton Held Best For Wool Blending

"Peruvian long-staple cotton, now virtually barred from this country by quota limitations, might be used by woolen and worsted manufacturers to alleviate production cuts and prevent some unemployment brought about by Government restrictions on use of raw wool," according to Cecil A. Kern, manager of the Cotton and Wool Department of W. R. Grace & Co.

"This cotton, by virtue of its harsh character, long staple and excellent breaking strength, is better suited for blending with wool in the woolen and worsted industry, than any other cotton available today.

"Peru produces a cotton crop of 300,000 to 350,000 bales ranging in staple from about 1-1/16 to full 1 1/4-inch in grades from low middling to strict good middling, and this cotton is unquestionably adaptable to the spinning requirements of many of our industries, and urgently needed."

Activity of Cotton Spindles in January 136.9% Of Capacity

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of the Census announces that according to preliminary figures, 24,136,306 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on January 31, 1942, of which 23,077,352 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 23,063,112 for December, 23,069,146 for November, 23,043,310 for October, 22,963,944 for September, 23,029,066 for August, and 22,829,220 for January, 1941.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 11,363,805,962.

Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during January, 1942, at 136.9 per cent capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 124 per cent for December, 129.4 per cent for November, 125.8 per cent for October, 123.7 per cent for September, 125.3 per cent for January, 1941.

The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 471.

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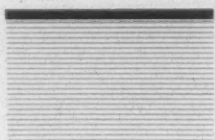
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New York Cotton Exchange Issues 14th Yearbook

During the season of 1940-1941, the cotton business of the entire world was conducted under conditions greatly different from those in any previous season, according to a review of the 1940-1941 season contained in the 14th Cotton Year Book of the New York Cotton Exchange, just issued. Consequently, cotton prices were subjected to very unusual factors.

Most of western Europe was isolated by war throughout the season, and so consumption of the staple in that part of the world was greatly reduced. In Japan, also, consumption fell off sharply because of war conditions. On the other hand, consumption in the United States, India and Canada was raised to a level far higher than any previously recorded. Exports by the United States were cut down to the lowest levels since the American Civil War, chiefly by the closure of large foreign markets and the extraordinarily wide disparities between domestic and foreign prices for the staple. The movement of cotton between foreign producing and foreign consuming countries was greatly restricted by shortage of shipping and exchange difficulties.

Prices of cotton in the United States were nearly doubled during the season, partly because of a short supply in trade channels in the latter portion of the season, partly in consequence of broadly operating inflationary forces growing out of colossal war expenditures, and partly as a result of congressional action in providing by law for much higher loan rates on the 1941 crop. Prices abroad, however, were depressed by the maintenance of foreign production at a relatively high level in the face of a curtailment of foreign consumption and transportation difficulties.

In former times, the large spreads between prices in the United States and prices abroad would have resulted quickly in large imports from foreign countries, which in turn would have reduced or eliminated those spreads. This was not possible during the 1940-1941 season, however, since imports were held down to very low levels by Government import quotas. In fact, domestic markets were virtually divorced from foreign markets.

Promotions in Du Pont R. & H. Chemicals Dept.

Charles L. Wisnall, Director of Sales of Du Pont's R. & H. Chemicals Department since 1933, has been appointed assistant general manager of the newly-created Photo Products Department, effective February 15th.

Samuel C. Harris, Assistant Director of Sales of the R. & H. Chemicals Department since 1936, succeeds Mr. Wisnall as Director of Sales.

Mr. Wisnall was graduated from Colgate University in 1915. He was connected with Hercules Powder Co. and Vulcan Detinning Co. before joining Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. in 1920. That company was merged with Du Pont in 1930.

Mr. Harris was graduated from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1917, and has been connected with Du Pont or Roessler & Hasslacher ever since. He was with Du Pont from 1917 to 1922, when he left to join the sales staff of Roessler & Hasslacher.

First State-wide Textile Safety Contest Produces Notable Results

(Continued from Page 23)

normal peacetime conditions, lose 1,500,000,000 man-hours a year through industrial accidents. This wastage could be utilized for the making of: 3,000,000 anti-aircraft shells; or 450 submarines; or 15,000 to 18,000 heavy bombers; or 30,000 medium bombers; or 112,500 to 275,000 trainer planes; or 375 destroyers; or 45 battleships. And this is merely the loss of time through industrial accidents in factories operating under normal peacetime conditions! What this figure may finally be under the stress of today's emergency procurement program is too astronomical to imagine."

Present conditions are realized, but it is believed that the Seventh Annual Safety Contest will be even more successful than the past ones. The present safety committee, appointed by the president of the N. C. Cotton Manufacturers' Association, is composed of: Don S. Holt, Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, chairman; M. W. Heiss, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro; H. D. Steadman, Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham; J. C. Roberts, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, and Phil J. Monroe, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville. This committee is working very closely with the Industrial Commission.

Importance of Reporting All Injuries

According to reports from four State Compensation Commissions, one in every twelve compensated injuries was an infection case. In one State a special study disclosed the fact that the average compensation paid in

cases which involved infection amounted to \$188, as compared to \$93 in cases not involving infection. If infected injuries in other States occurred with the same frequency as in the four States for which records are available, and if compensation were paid on the same scale, the national compensation bill for infected cases would be more than \$10,000,000 per year.

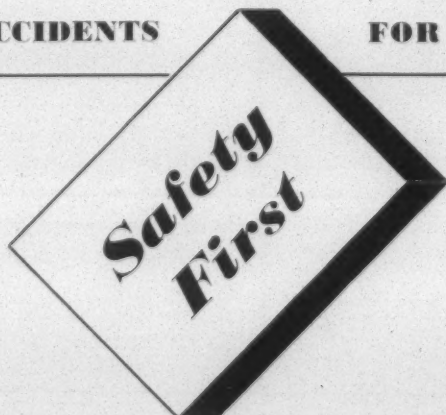
How can these infection cases be reduced? By promptly reporting every injury—no matter how slight—and receiving prompt and adequate first aid treatment. That infections can be overcome to a large degree is shown by the report from a textile concern in North Carolina showing that only one case of infection occurred in their operations in ten years, and this was where the injury was received at the close of the day and was not reported until the following day. This is indeed proof.

Too often a small scratch is received and no attention given to it until later infection. The skin is the protecting covering for the body, and germs of infection cannot get in unless this covering is laid open. Infection germs are found everywhere, on instruments not sterilized, on the surface of the body itself, nails, etc. Any opening in the skin is liable to infection unless adequate first aid is given promptly. Employees should be trained to realize this, and adequate rules governing the reporting of all injuries should be made effective in all plants.

It is interesting to note that one in every five compensated hand or finger injuries involves infection, according to the report from the four compensation commissions mentioned above. This seems to indicate that the little cuts and scratches on the hands coming from the everyday handling of things are considered too minor to receive

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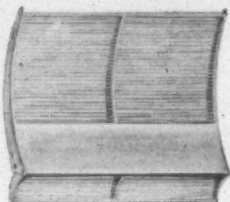
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the attention of the injured person. In the olden days, an employee going to the first aid station for anything less than an amputated finger or hand was laughed at. This is not true today. Most concerns have definite rules that no matter how slight the injury may be it must be reported and receive first aid.

Safety Section of the North Carolina Industrial Commission Reorganized

The Safety Section of the North Carolina Industrial Commission was recently reorganized, with E. G. Padgett named as Director of Safety. Mr. Padgett was with the commission in the same capacity during the early days of the commission, but for the past eight years has been engaged in safety activities in other fields. He returned to the commission in October of last year.

"We feel that we can be of definite help to industry in its accident-prevention work," said Mr. Padgett, "and we want management to know that our services are available at all times." The commission approaches the safety problem from the educational standpoint. State-wide Safety Conferences are held each year, Regional Safety meetings held in connection with organized Regional Safety Councils, plant safety meetings conducted, assistance given in setting up safety programs in industrial plants, First Aid Classes organized, etc. Individual studies are made and plant inspections for safety made upon request. The commission has a number of interesting and helpful film on accident-prevention, and these with projectors and speakers are available for safety meetings in plants or gatherings of persons interested in safety in communities.

New Textile Safety Record

With 9,217,145 man-hours worked without a disabling injury, the Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., recently established a new safety record in the textile industry. This exceeds the previous record for the industry by 2,400,000 man-hours.

In recognition of this performance a bronze plaque was awarded to the company by the insurance company carrying the compensation insurance. Harold Mercer, general manager of the Firestone plant, received the award on behalf of the company and its 2,000 Gastonia employees. In a brief talk he commended the organization for having worked over two and one-half years without incurring a serious accident. Nelson Kessell, factory superintendent, and Miss Frances Bethune, safety director at the time the record was made, were recognized for their constant efforts toward increased plant safety and better working conditions.

According to the Firestone management, the basic factors necessary for a successful safety program are:

1. A thoroughly competent safety director. This person must be capable of securing the confidence and co-operation of the entire supervisory personnel.
2. Close association with the safety engineer of the insurance carrier. He is a safety expert, has had valuable experience in this field, and has important and helpful data available.
3. Constant study of existing processes and careful survey of new operations to eliminate unnecessary haz-

ards. This includes use of proper guards on exposed gears and belts, protective devices and proper wearing apparel.

4. Safety publicity to develop employee safety consciousness. This includes safety meetings, publicity through posters, films and literature.
5. Support of management. The management must be sympathetic with the program and willing to devote time and energy towards its promotion.

Four Million Hours Without A Disabling Injury

On January 2, 1942, Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Inc., Biltmore, N. C., completed 4,000,000 man-hours without

a disabling injury. This is indeed an excellent record and officials and employees of Sayles should justly feel proud of their accomplishment.

"The history of safety at our plant has been one of ups and downs," said R. A. Shaw, safety director at Sayles. "At times we felt that we were on top of the heap; then out of a clear sky, an accident would strike and we were again plunged into the depths." The record shows that while they might have been "down," they were never "out." Too often when an accident spoils a good record we become discouraged and are inclined to let our disappointment influence our future activities. Not so at Sayles. This plant was determined not only to reduce

Shown here is a replica of the Certificate of Merit awarded to qualifying mills in the North Carolina Textile Safety Contest, sponsored by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the North Carolina Industrial Commission.



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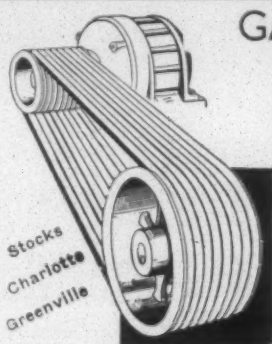
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accidents, but to stop them. It certainly appears they have been successful.

Every injury, regardless of how slight, must be treated by the plant nurse in charge of the well-equipped first aid room. "The question arises as to whether or not all injuries are reported," said Mr. Shaw. "The best answer to this is found in the records. In ten years we have had only one case of infection, and this followed an injury which occurred just before quitting time and was not reported until the following morning."

Long ago Mr. Shaw recognized that the new employee was a serious threat to a no-accident record, and inaugurated a plan to help these new people through their training period. They started by attempting to choose the right man for the job, taking into consideration not only his physical fitness, but also his past accident record. Special instructions are given each new employee by three different people—the Safety Director, the Foreman and the "Safety Buddy."

"I think it interesting to note," said Mr. Shaw, "that our cost per thousand man-hours worked dropped from \$2.16 in 1938 when the present record was started, to \$1.19 in 1941."

Safety Does Pay!

Safety in the Card Room

(Continued from Page 81)

other point to work from in the accomplishment of an effective safety practice.

The cylinder door, and the carelessness of leaving it open, or trying to strip the cylinder with the stripping roll brush ere the cylinder stops, causes many accidents which may be properly credited to the careless or improperly trained or unwarned employees. The net result in such cases being the loss of a finger, hand or arm, or at least a crippled hand for life.

Further, with the use of vacuum stripping systems, the jeopardy is not eliminated, even though the frequencies and extremities are reduced. These systems remove the necessity of an opened cylinder door for the stripping of the cylinder, but this does not close the small opening that is about $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide that is cut into the cylinder door for the nozzle to run in while being stripped. This small door that covers this opening is many times left hanging open by sheer carelessness of the stripper, or the negligence of a card grinder, who allows these bars holding them to be so closely set that they fail to fall when the stripping is completed. These doors not falling by their own weight may be the direct cause for the loss of a finger.

Another point or fact to be reckoned with here is if a hand or finger doesn't get caught in these openings, many times a roll of flat strips are jerked into the cylinder, ruining a fillet, and thus production is lost and added operating or maintenance expense is the result. Thus the safety angle of program works in a two-fold manner.

Caution of careful conduct or maneuvering on the doffer end of the card will also avoid painful cuts by being certain the naked hand doesn't get too close to the comb and touch the points of the card clothing while the card is running.

Prevention of fingers being caught in the calender roll gears at the girt trumpets or the coiler heads, too, makes

a score in being extra careful around cards.

Oilers or card grinders must avoid lowering a coiler head cover down onto the fingers, or striking the sharp edges of the milled castings for coiler heads which invariably means a nasty cut.

Card tenders should be cautioned about putting on drive belts. The ruling might best go far enough that no one other than the card grinders should be allowed to put on the card drive belts. Training for this task is just as important as any other.

Grinders also need frequent cautioning, even though they may be the best mechanics in the mill.

Several points for cautioning card grinders are these:

Don't work on any card while it is running.

Do not set any point on a card while the belts are on.

While grinding or immediately before starting to grind a card do not apply any belt dressing to the belt.

Use every precaution to avoid loose objects being on the floor around a card when about to start grinding or while grinding.

If a cloudy web is found that is caused by a choke on the lip of the front section of the cylinder screen don't try to remove it by spinning the doffer backward or while the cylinder is running.

Some of the foregoing don'ts are mentioned as this writer has witnessed skull fractures, shredded fingers that had to be amputated, broken arms, and other similar accidents that were due to grinders not using such precautions.

Get extra help to move grinding equipment, instead of doing it alone to save three minutes time.

Make sure all comb boxes are in the best of running condition, not leaking or being filled too full and causing oil to be thrown on the floor. Using the right oil of the right viscosity is a very good measure in this instance for a good functioning safety program.

Safety belt shipper devices that work easily and rapidly are worthwhile also. A belt shipper that will take a lot of time to make work is a hindrance instead of an aid.

Lap Winders

Accidents on these machines in most cases are mashed fingers or hands due to the operator being in too much of a hurry to get his machines to running again or plain carelessness. This can be avoided when lowering the calendar racks, making sure the hand is on the top section of the lap spool or core.

Combers

Half lap rolls and nippers are the biting agents in these machines, and the timing mechanism take their toll of injuries in the operation of combers. Attention in the training of the tenders when creeling laps and starting ends through will avoid many accidents. Trying to oil the machines while running is the reason for other accidents on combers. Set up the oiling schedule so that the oiling will be done while the machines are stopped.

Drawing Frames

Cards, combers and drawing frames, as well as the first process of roving, require the use of sliver cans, which may be a source of some very painful injuries even though

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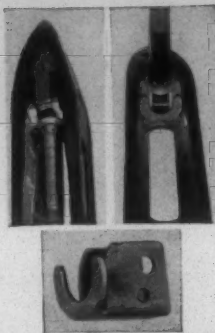
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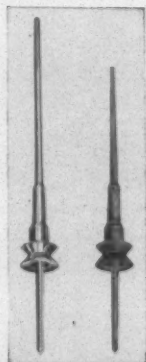
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not necessarily serious. This comes about by a sliver can being cut or broken in its fiber circular body. When an operative starts to turn or piece the end, running his opened hand down the inside of the can next to the wall, a fingernail being caught and turned backward for some distance is certainly a painful injury.

Drawing frames make their score in accidents due to the lack of safety devices or the operatives and fixers failing to use those that are provided and resulting in fingers being fed into a train of gears.

Weights sometime fall due to hangers breaking and a periodic examination of these is a progressive preventive action.

Roving Frames

Fingers being cut off in compounds, twist, lay and draft gear trains while being cleaned or changed is the largest source of accidents on these machines.

Lack of safety devices to avoid the machines to be put into motion while being cleaned, or working on them while fixing, or when changing from one hank roving to another constitutes the larger percentage of these injuries. This lack of safety devices is nothing short of a "don't give a damn" attitude or else a failure of being able to realize the importance of them.

When pointed out to management, or overseers to be more specific, this often brings such reasoning as this: "No one, other than the frame tenders, should ever be permitted to start up a roving frame," which does not hold water and is unacceptable under all circumstances, much less to avoid exerting a little effort to apply these safety devices. This is realized even more when the actual cost is negligible as compared to one such accident.

Fixers that will be satisfied with passing along the word when they are to work on a frame just aren't qualified or competent of being entrusted with such a position.

This same reasoning will apply in every department of the mill.

Allowing roving to be removed from the bobbins with a knife presents another hazard of splinters going into the fingers or hands of those that handle the bobbins after the roving is removed in such a dangerous manner. This also damages the staple of the cotton, and is a hazard due to possible infection and other lost time accidents.

Roving trucks require regular inspection for splinters and cleaning.

Drive pulleys on the line shafting should be in perfect alignment, and every effort should be made to keep them so, even though extra work must be done. It is foolish to have belts running on pulleys that will require two men to put them on on the cards, and then to have them run off the drive pulley when the belts should be passed onto the idle pulley.

Nothing is so aggravating to a roving frame tender as to have a belt to run off when starting or stopping the frames to piece up an end. This is a reflection on the supervision, and the master mechanic of any mill.

Line shaft pulleys, driving cards, where they are adjacent due to right and left hand cards facing each other, often make a problem of belts becoming entangled, and more especially lapping up when handling belts in grinding. A separation flange should be put between these pul-

leys to avoid this, and will be beyond question an improvement and a help to all concerned.

Keeping floors swept clean and not permitting spitting on them aids in a good safety program.

A properly placed garbage can to be used for nothing else, and emptied daily, aids in such a program.

Cuspidors, regardless of what kind, how used or handled, or where placed are an eyesore, and under no circumstances ever look nice, but they seem to be a necessary evil, and should be emptied daily.

Grease buckets, oil drums or oil tanks demand regular attention to prevent accidents where slipping and falling might be possible.

Avoid water on the floor, and when a scrubbing crew is working on a certain section such should be roped off or signs provided giving warning that such a floor is wet.

Gear cupboards should not be laden to the extent that when a door is opened a gear might fall out onto someone's foot.

Rickety ladders have but one proper place, and that is in the junk pile.

Fire buckets should be suspended high enough that a full six-footer can walk under them without striking his head. The insurance companies permit this.

Avoid horseplay, even during the lunch period.

Mark all light and motor switches, elevator shafts, and fire fighting equipment, as well as their positions, so that everyone can be sure of their existence.

Provide ample lighting in places that are prone to be

left dark, and out-of-the-way places where only occasional entrance is made.

Keep pop bottles off the floor and from under machines. When such are broken they cut shoes, feet and hands. They also are responsible for many falls.

Keep bobbins, lap pins, skewers and other round or cylindrical items off the floor.

In general, do a good job of "housekeeping."

Good housekeeping means this: "Everything in its proper place, and that place conveniently accessible to accelerated efficiency."

Have a plant nurse by all means.

Report the most minute injury and provide the plant nurse with an ample supply of materials to treat any accident that might ordinarily occur and not require a physician's attention.

In conclusion, a safety program requires the wholehearted interest and attention of all concerned and must be considered of mutual interest to all.

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Cotton Good Markets

New York.—Government buying continues to hold the spotlight in the cotton goods market, as will probably continue for a long time. Some idea of the magnitude of the Government's requirements may be gleaned from the following estimates of the market: about 30 per cent of the sheetings being manufactured are going to Government, nearly all the output of drills, most twills, practically the entire production of duck and osnaburg, most poplins and broadcloths, and many other cloths.

All of this means that until the needs of the armed forces are taken care of, the civilian needs must be side-tracked. Just how long it will take to make the initial outfitting of the armed forces, and the volume of replacements required to maintain them, is anybody's guess, with no one able to say with any degree of accuracy. One thing is certain, the Government's requirements are going to cause a shortage of civilian goods in certain classifications, and will cause some shifting of constructions of goods normally used for other purposes.

A number of problems that are already troubling the mills to some extent are going to be aggravated in the not so distant future, the chief one being the drain imposed by workers being inducted into the armed forces or going into war production work which pays higher than textiles. The shortage of good grades of cotton will be further emphasized, and it is doubtful if the situation in supplies will improve. In the face of this, demand is at an all-time high.

Against the recent Government requests for 200,000,000 yards of cotton ducks, reports in the trade now indicate that production has been arranged for more than 100,000,000. This would suggest that contracts for 20,000,000 yards have been lined up very recently. Meantime the cotton duck section is one of the brightest spots in trade trade in its all-out war effort. Not only are regular duck manufacturers straining production to the limit to accommodate Government needs, but they also are extending every aid to carpet and upholstery mills to turn out goods of required quality. There are no secrets. Technicians of such new producers have been invited into leading duck mills and given the benefit of advice and experience in duck weaving, with every means used to build up their product from earlier and less satisfactory samples.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—The cotton yarn trade is hopeful that in the near future the OPA will take some action to amplify its carded yarn price ceiling order to take into consideration some of the suggestions that have been made by spokesmen for spinners, providing differentials for groups of carded single and ply yarn not already covered by the carded ceiling schedule.

It is expected that this will make for more flexibility in the pricing of certain types of carded sale yarn which in the aggregate comprise in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of the total output of carded yarn. As the schedule stands, sellers have been permitted to adjust their quotations for such yarn according to customary trade practices, but in the case of some counts there are matters of quality and put-up that have been regarded as requiring official definition.

If greater pricing flexibility is achieved it is expected that production will accordingly be stimulated on types of yarn that for some time have been difficult to get. It is understood that conferences for this purpose, between yarn industry spokesmen and OPA representatives, have been held in Washington and the trade has been informed that action will follow promptly.

A new cycle of Government buying is due to begin early this month, starting with woolen and worsted goods, and proceeding to cotton fabrics, underwear, hosiery, bedding and findings, together with other equipage—all in larger quantities than previously purchased since the defense program began.

The potential combed yarn requirements have been greatly increased since the House approved a supplemental Army appropriation of \$928,928,000 for clothing and equipage. This supplemental amount has now been increased by \$596,836,000, making a total proposed outlay of over 1½ billion. Also pressure will be felt by suppliers of carded yarn good enough to substitute for combed.

Military yarns will have full preference over civilian needs, it is disclosed in the statement made by a WPB chief that new machinery and replacement parts ordered many months ago by spinners and others, are not to be delivered unless these mills change over to war work; whereas, mills making combed yarns and/or combed twill will be among those that are to have first call on such new equipment as may become available.

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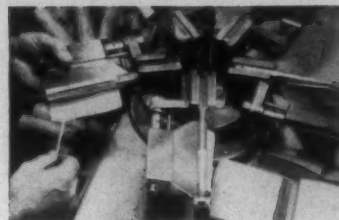
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Safety At Acme Steel

(Continued from Page 36)

aprons, etc., and they can buy safety shoes at cost. However, with the machines well guarded and the employee well equipped with protective clothing, we have completed only a small part of our safety work.

It has been said that accidents don't just happen, but that they are made. This is true in the sense that every accident is the result of someone's error either deliberately or knowingly. If everyone did the right thing all the time, accidents would have nothing to feed upon and, therefore, would disappear. Such a theory may be too idealistic to hope for, and for that reason we must take human nature as we find it and through education eliminate as many shortcomings as possible.

Training employees to be safe workers is more difficult than creating a safe working environment. This problem is attacked in two ways: First, by careful selection of employees, and secondly, by training the employees in safe methods.

In selecting employees, the employment department checks the applicant's past experience, after which the applicant is given a thorough physical examination and the combination of these two pre-employment check-ups will determine the position for which the applicant is best fitted.

Upon being accepted for employment, an explanation of the company's safety policies and rules is given the employee by a representative of the safety department. His department foreman, when assigning work, thoroughly instructs him in the exact way of performing his work, stressing safety throughout. The hazards of the work are explained and the methods of coping with these hazards are emphasized.

The new employee is given every opportunity to ask questions on doubtful points. After being sure the new employee understands his assignment he is checked and rechecked at frequent intervals by both his supervisors and representatives of the safety department . . . and a safe worker is added to our organization.

With operations, equipment and material constantly changing it is necessary to carry on a constant educational program. Then too, the so-called "Old Timer" becomes too familiar with his work and because of production schedules becomes careless and takes short-cuts, which require a constant effort on the part of the supervisor in keeping men safety conscious.

When educational efforts are applied in mass or even in large groups of employees, it is difficult to be specific with regard to the safety problem of each individual. We feel, therefore, that safety training can best be done on the job and should be an all-important part of job training. Specific safety education work, therefore, is largely the duty of the supervisor or foreman, who through their authority and due to their daily contact with the employees, are in a position to properly train the individuals on their specific jobs.

In an effort to assist supervisors in their safety work a safety committee, consisting of a representative from each department, meets monthly to review the progress of safety in all the departments. They discuss and analyze the accidents that have occurred and recommend propos-

als for new or revised safety measures. The personnel of this committee changes every six months, which after a period of time, creates many safety trained employees in all departments.

In addition to our regular safety meetings, we conduct Foremen's Conference Meetings. Here we have been quite successful in pointing out the close relationships between operating efficiency and safety. Our discussions center on such topics as the effect of accidents on production and working morale, better methods of teaching and inducing employees to work safely, handling new men, accident cost, and many other timely subjects.

In line with our teaching plan we have stressed the importance of never allowing an accident to go unattended. A thorough investigation is made by the foreman of all accidents regardless of the nature or seriousness of the injury and a report is made and sent to the safety department in order that a complete record may be kept and an analysis made of our entire accident situation.

Also the reminder type of safety promotion is carried on. Each department has a board which shows the number of days which have elapsed since the last lost time accident. These boards stimulate a great deal of interest and competition. Posters, bulletins, safety literature and safety articles in the house organ tend to round out the safety program and keep it constantly before the employees. It is our ultimate aim to create in the minds of every worker the safety consciousness that will make him habitually careful.

The chief object of our safety work is to save human life and prevent suffering. Today the loss of a skilled worker or the loss of many work hours would greatly hamper our Victory program. Therefore, safety is an important part of the fight to preserve our liberties and our way of life.

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Illuminated Display



Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., now has available for use in its distributors' showrooms an illuminated display standing six feet high showing the Graton & Knight "Orange Line" of Textile Loom Leathers featuring G. & K.'s Hairitan Leather.

Samples of the principal leathers used in a modern weave room are shown mounted on panels. Prominent in the display are G. & K.'s Pickmaster Pickers and Hairitan Two-Fold Check Straps.

The display includes a picture of the Graton & Knight plant at Worcester, shows a view of one of the tanyards where Research Belt Leather and Hairitan Textile Leather are produced, and contains a view of one of the manufacturing departments where skilled workmen maintain the high quality of the "Orange Line" Textile Leathers.

"Interchangeable Ball Bearings for Replacement"

This book just issued by New Departure, Division of General Motors, supersedes older editions and contains a listing of all standard New Departure Ball Bearings together with the bearing numbers of competitors' bearings with which they will interchange.

Ask for Booklet R, Form No. A-58, from the general office, United Motors Service, Inc., General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

Three-Tier Feeding Scray

A three-tier feeding scray holding three times as much cloth as a single scray of the same length has been announced by Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. With the high-speed shear, a single scray is emptied quickly, making it necessary to stop the shear until more goods are prepared in the scray. By using the three-tier scray, in conjunction with the Hermas automatic-return sewing machine unit, stopping of the shear is obviated and cloth-room operations are speeded up.

Hinde & Dauche To Publish House Magazine

"The Package Laboratory News" is the name of a house magazine to be published by the H. & D. Package Laboratory in collaboration with H. & D. mills and factories throughout the United States and Canada.



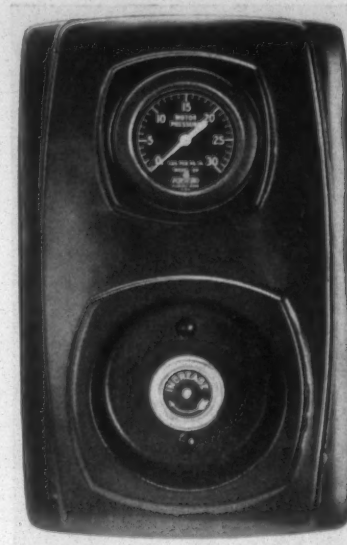
Aimed at giving manufacturers helpful, authoritative news of corrugated packaging developments to the end that packaging may be made more efficient, more economical, more effective, the publication will endeavor to serve as a clearing house of all H. & D. corrugated packaging information.

General Dyestuff Circular

General Dyestuff Corp. announces the release of a new circular, under the name of Fastusol Grey LRA.

Fastusol Grey LRA is a direct dyestuff which produces reddish shades of grey characterized by their very good fastness to light, and is well suited for dyeing the various forms of cotton or rayon.

New Design for Foxboro Remote Valve Control Unit



A newly designed unit for the manual control of remote valves, dampers and other pneumatically operated equipment is announced by the Foxboro Co. In appearance, the unit harmonizes with the rectangular case in which Foxboro recording and controlling instruments are now available. When the unit is flush-mounted, its front surface is only 7/16-inch from the surface of the instrument panel, and as its setting knob and pressure indicator are recessed, there are no protruding parts to suffer accidental bumps.

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From House Magazines

The old gray mare may yet be what she used to be.—American Monorail's *The Swirling Column*.

* * *

Doctor: "I can't quite diagnose your case. I think it must be drink."

Patient: "All right, Doc. I'll come back when you're sober."—Victor Ring Traveler Company's *The Traveler*.

* * *

It took a million years to make a man out of a monkey, but any woman can reverse the process in about four minutes.—E. F. Houghton & Company's *The Houghton Line*.

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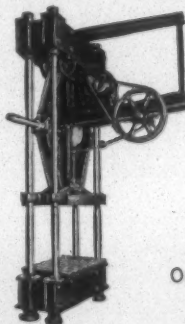
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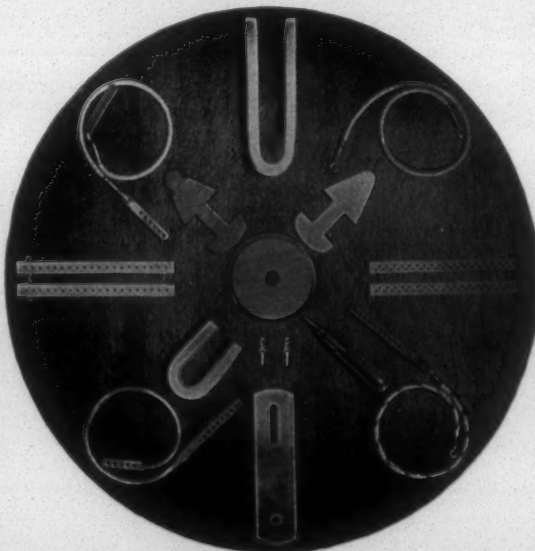
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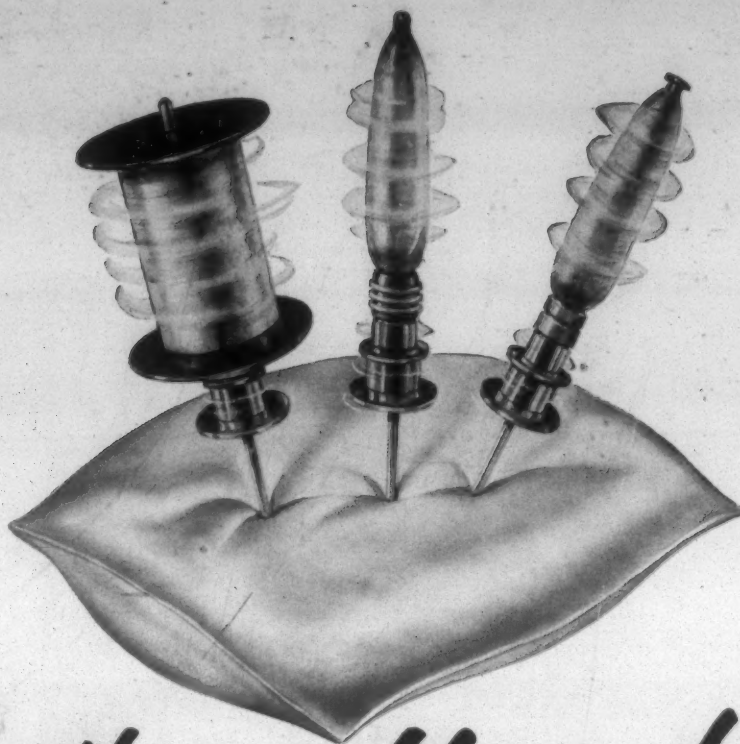
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